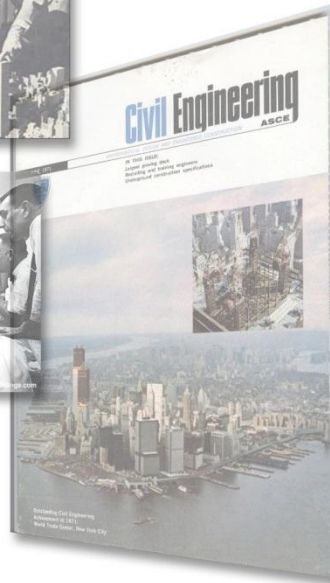


Tower 2 (South)

Company	Industry	Floor
ABN-AMRO, Inc.	Mortgage Brokers	35
Adecco SA	Employment Agencies	21
Alliance Consulting	Business Consultants	18
Allstate Insurance Company	Insurance Agencies	24
Antal International, Inc.	Employment Agencies	22
AOH Corporation	Insurance Agencies	92, 99, 100
Atlantic Bank of New York	Banks/Financial Institutions	106
bepaid.com		84
Big A Travel Agency	Travel Agencies/Tours	28
Candia Shipping	Wholesalers	15
Career Engine	Research	21
Capriotti's Company		18
China Overseas, Inc.	Manufacturers	14
Chorpen Pokphand USA, Inc.	Transportation/Utilities	21
Chen Lin, Li & Associates, LLP	Investments	18
China Chamber of Commerce	Overseas	24
CORC	Business Services	1
ColorKodak Imaging Corp.	Investments	32
Commerzbank Capital Markets		87
Continental Insurance Company		24
Cooperation Service Company		57, 58
December First Productions, LLC	Printers/Publishers	12
Dow Jones & Company, Inc.	Investments	90, 94, 95, 96, 97
EuroBrokers, Inc.	Banks/Financial Institutions	48
Fiduciary Trust Company International	Insurance Agencies	78
Fireman's Fund Insurance Company	Banks/Financial Institutions	25, 36
First Commercial Bank	Insurance Agencies	79-82
Frost & Company, Inc.	Banks/Financial Institutions	58
Fuji Bank	Engineers	99
Garban Intercapital	Travel Agencies/Tours	4
Gibbs & Hill	Insurance Agencies	84
Globe Tour & Travel	Attorneys	30
Guy Carpenter	Insurance Agencies	25
Harris Beach & Wilcox, LLP	Banks/Financial Institutions	18
Hartford Steam Boiler	Attorneys	15
Hua Nan Commercial Bank Ltd.	Engineers	15
Interia Group Inc.	Investments	15
James T. Ratner, Law Office of	Investments	85, 88, 89
John J. McMullen Associates, Inc.	Attorneys	26
John W. Looftbourrow Associates, Inc.	Attorneys	18
Johnston & Murphy	Architects	15, 21, 22
Keefe, Bruyette & Woods	Investments	43-46, 56, 59-74
Law Office of Joseph Bellard	Business Consultants	17
Law Offices of Abad, Castilla and Mallonga	Transportation/Utilities	19, 20
Mancini Duffy	Research	16
Morgan Stanley	Government/Schools	25-30
N.Y. Institute of Finance	GRND	86, 87
N.Y. Shipping Association	Investments	15
National Development & Research Institute	Telecommunication	14
New York Stock Exchange, Inc.	Business Services	14
Nichols Foundation, Inc.	Business Consultants	18
NY State Department of Taxation & Finance	Manufacturing	91
Oppenheimer Funds, Inc.	Employment Agencies	93
Orion International	Investments	104
Paging Network of New York	Insurance Agencies	23, 24
Patinka International (USA) Inc.	Business Services	49
Pines Investment, Inc.	Investments	16, 107
Professional Assistance & Consulting	Investments	22
Raytheon Company		24
Regus Business Centres	Computer Services	25, 26
Sandler O'Neill & Partners	Investments	24
SCOR U.S. Corporation	Attorneys	20, 38-40
Seabury & Smith	Banks/Financial Institutions	14
Showtime Pictures	Business Consultants	23
Sinochem American Holdings, Inc.	Telecommunication	11, 9-12
Sinclair (USA)		22
Sitalong International USA, Inc.	Government/Schools	19
Sun Microsystems, Inc.	Investments	29
TD Waterhouse Group, Inc.	Investments	16
Thacher, Proffitt & Wood	Manufacturing	BSMT
Union Bank of California International		
Unistrut Corporation of America		
Verizon Communications		
Washington Mutual, Inc.		
Waterfront Commission of New York Harbor		
Weatherly Securities Corp.		
Welland International		
Xerox Document Company		

Tower Complex WTC1-WTC7 eddling Power Part 3



Tower 1 (North)	Company	Industry	Floor
	ABN-AMRO, Inc.	Mortgage Brokers	35
	Adecco SA	Employment Agencies	21
	Alliance Consulting	Business Consultants	18
	Allstate Insurance Company	Insurance Agencies	24
	Antal International, Inc.	Employment Agencies	22
	AOH Corporation	Insurance Agencies	92, 99, 100
	Atlantic Bank of New York	Banks/Financial Institutions	106
	bepaid.com		84
	Big A Travel Agency	Travel Agencies/Tours	28
	Candia Shipping	Wholesalers	15
	Career Engine	Research	21
	Capriotti's Company		18
	China Overseas, Inc.	Manufacturers	14
	Chorpen Pokphand USA, Inc.	Transportation/Utilities	21
	Chen Lin, Li & Associates, LLP	Investments	18
	China Chamber of Commerce	Overseas	24
	CORC	Business Services	1
	ColorKodak Imaging Corp.	Investments	32
	Commerzbank Capital Markets		87
	Continental Insurance Company		24
	Cooperation Service Company		57, 58
	December First Productions, LLC	Printers/Publishers	12
	Dow Jones & Company, Inc.	Investments	90, 94, 95, 96, 97
	EuroBrokers, Inc.	Banks/Financial Institutions	48
	Fiduciary Trust Company International	Insurance Agencies	78
	Fireman's Fund Insurance Company	Banks/Financial Institutions	25, 36
	First Commercial Bank	Insurance Agencies	79-82
	Frost & Company, Inc.	Banks/Financial Institutions	58
	Fuji Bank	Engineers	99
	Garban Intercapital	Travel Agencies/Tours	4
	Gibbs & Hill	Insurance Agencies	84
	Globe Tour & Travel	Attorneys	30
	Guy Carpenter	Insurance Agencies	25
	Harris Beach & Wilcox, LLP	Banks/Financial Institutions	18
	Hartford Steam Boiler	Attorneys	15
	Hua Nan Commercial Bank Ltd.	Engineers	15
	Interia Group Inc.	Investments	15
	James T. Ratner, Law Office of	Investments	85, 88, 89
	John J. McMullen Associates, Inc.	Attorneys	26
	John W. Looftbourrow Associates, Inc.	Attorneys	18
	Johnston & Murphy	Architects	15, 21, 22
	Keefe, Bruyette & Woods	Investments	43-46, 56, 59-74
	Law Office of Joseph Bellard	Business Consultants	17
	Law Offices of Abad, Castilla and Mallonga	Transportation/Utilities	19, 20
	Mancini Duffy	Research	16
	Morgan Stanley	Government/Schools	25-30
	N.Y. Institute of Finance	GRND	86, 87
	N.Y. Shipping Association	Investments	15
	National Development & Research Institute	Telecommunication	14
	New York Stock Exchange, Inc.	Business Services	14
	Nichols Foundation, Inc.	Business Consultants	18
	NY State Department of Taxation & Finance	Manufacturing	91
	Oppenheimer Funds, Inc.	Employment Agencies	93
	Orion International	Investments	104
	Paging Network of New York	Insurance Agencies	23, 24
	Patinka International (USA) Inc.	Business Services	49
	Pines Investment, Inc.	Investments	16, 107
	Professional Assistance & Consulting	Investments	22
	Raytheon Company		24
	Regus Business Centres	Computer Services	25, 26
	Sandler O'Neill & Partners	Investments	24
	SCOR U.S. Corporation	Attorneys	20, 38-40
	Seabury & Smith	Banks/Financial Institutions	14
	Showtime Pictures	Business Consultants	23
	Sinochem American Holdings, Inc.	Telecommunication	11, 9-12
	Sinclair (USA)		22
	Sitalong International USA, Inc.	Government/Schools	19
	Sun Microsystems, Inc.	Investments	29
	TD Waterhouse Group, Inc.	Investments	16
	Thacher, Proffitt & Wood	Manufacturing	BSMT
	Union Bank of California International		
	Unistrut Corporation of America		
	Verizon Communications		
	Washington Mutual, Inc.		
	Waterfront Commission of New York Harbor		
	Weatherly Securities Corp.		
	Welland International		
	Xerox Document Company		

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¹ [<http://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/17/107.shtml>]

² Dead links, as they are termed, may be unearthed at [www.archive.org] and/or [<http://wayback.archive.org/web/>]

I Cancellation and Changes

“On September 10, [2001,] a group of top Pentagon officials suddenly canceled travel plans for the next morning, apparently because of security concerns.”

—*MSNBC*
(September 24, 2001)

On November 30, 2000, nearly a year prior the 9/11 attacks, a discussion was opened in a forum, entitled: “If a 707 hit the World Trade Center?” The discussion can be found in full at the footnote link given.³



A brief introduction will give us some knowledge of those persons connected with the Tower Complex and a short list will follow of some changes and cancellations made due to the National Security day at the United Nations on September 11, 2001.

³ [https://s3-eu.ixquick-proxy.com/do/spg/highlight.pl?c=hf&rid=LELNMMOMNPKM&l=english&cat=web&sp=a7d53514bcb8515cedc146f22c87f37c&ts=MTMyMjQyNDEoMQ%3D%3D&q=http%3A%2F%2Fcryptome.org&u=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.airliners.net%2Fdiscussions%2Fgeneral_aviation%2Fread.main%2F336291%2F&/file.gz]

Tower Complex (New York)

Cable News Network (CNN) reported on September 12, 2001, that...

“In April, the Port Authority granted a 99-year lease of the twin towers and four other buildings to Silverstein for an estimated \$3.2 billion. The deal, which allowed Silverstein to manage the complex and collect rent, was said by the Port Authority to be the most expensive real estate transaction in New York history.” ⁴

The “New York Construction News” reported on January 14, 2002, how...

“Silverstein Properties owned 7 WTC outright. It was not part of the original six-building complex.” ⁵

In December 2000, just nine months prior the attacks on the Twin Towers, the New York Port Authority, specifically Jeffrey S. Green who was on the General Counsel at the time, received a complete report from Merritt & Harris, for a property condition assessment on the complex. The report (project number 20-25 1E) had been requested by the Port Authority; it was based upon “conditions observed” during the team’s site visits “to the referenced property between September 13 and October 31, 2000.” The report compilers were Robert G. Weiland (Project Coordinator); Peter J. Brady, P.E., (Project Manager and Structural Engineer); and, two mechanical and electrical engineers being Jack M. Kagan and Joseph Marciano, P.E.

“The recommendations section for each volume,” the report states, “is a listing of items that will require action within the next 10-year period. Immediate (0-1 Year) issues are deficiencies which are in violation of codes, which pose a danger to public safety, or which, if left uncorrected, will lead to further deterioration of the property or significantly impact marketability or habitability. Issues that will require addressing during the second to the tenth years are divided into two categories: Future (1-5 Years) and Future (6-10 Years). These categories represent work not required by agencies or codes, but which, in our opinion, are issues that should be attended to in the context of the prudent management of the property. ADA compliance work is considered to be mandatory and is listed separately.”

At the time Merritt & Harris’s report was published, CEO of the tower complex was John L. Tishman from Tishman Realty & Construction; director was Alan Reiss, and Kip

⁴ [<http://edition.cnn.com/>]

⁵ [<http://newyork.construction.com/>]

Serota was the Senior Vice President of Minoru Yamasaki Associates who undertook the project to build the tower complex.

The Director of the WTC, Alan Reiss, was interviewed at the Port Authority Offices ⁶ on November 3, 2003, by the Port Authority Commission. Mr. Reiss noted at this particular interview, that while the Silverstein deal closed in July of 2001, and the contract signed in early spring, the Port Authority personnel began to “train up their Silverstein successors.” As a consequence, by September 11, 2001, according to Mr. Reiss, Silverstein’s people were ready to take the reins in some departments, but not in others. “In fact,” Mr. Reiss noted in his interview, “Silverstein was reimbursing the Port Authority for the cash and benefits of some Port Authority employees who were continuing to work in their old jobs; these individuals were on what was known as the ‘Silverstein transition team.’ These employees felt they were on a pro-longed job interview and many were hoping to be offered jobs by Silverstein.” Mr. Reiss was not on the transition team. ⁷

At some point in the interview, Mr. Reiss discussed in detail the doors to the rooftops. To gain access to the roof, one had to first gain access to the 110th floor, which building occupants could not do. Once on the 110th floor, one had to pass through two doors, which were separated by a small stairwell, in order to access the roof. Each of these doors had both an electronic card key lock and a traditional key lock. In event of a power outage, the electronic card key would unlock, but one would still need the traditional key, which no building tenant had. Those who regularly accessed the roof, such as window washers, had a duplicate key as did building security. A backup set of all keys to the entire complex were kept in the Operations Command Center (OCC).

Mr. Reiss’s office was in the North Tower (WTC1) on the 88th floor. During the first impact on the morning of September 11, Mr. Reiss testified he was not in his office, but with some colleagues at the concourse coffee shop. “He goes to [the] Police Desk in Building 5, and Officer Murray, who is handling dispatch, tells him that a missile had been fired from the Woolworth Building.” It has never been made clear why Officer Murray told Mr. Reiss “a missile had been fired from the Woolworth Building.”

An earlier interview than November 3, 2003, by the Port Authority Commission was given by Mr. Reiss, which can be found in the link footage [8]. This interview (shortly after the collapse of the Twin Towers) was conducted by *NBC*’s Pat Dawson. The reporter also interviews New York Port Authority Police Chief William Hall.

⁶ 225 Park Avenue South.

⁷ FBI Agent John O’Niell was brought in post-closing to replace Richard Coorigan (or Copolov) as head of security. Both Agent O’Neil and Copolov died during the attacks. Jeff Warden was to run the WTC for Silverstein Properties, and Mr. Chcha was Silverstein’s top operations man, who Mr. Reiss was to deal with.

⁸ [<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mhCiAHTp4a4>]

What is odd about this interview is that Police Chief Hall states he and Mr. Reiss were “trapped in building 5” during the attacks; Mr. Reiss then goes on to say that “they had to dig their way out.” When one sees this latter interview, it is obvious neither Police Chief William Hall nor Mr. Reiss seem as though they “had to dig their way out.”



*Fair Use: For more information see footnote. ⁹



Someone who looks as though he could have dug himself out of WTC5

⁹ [<http://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/17/107.shtml>]

The land owner of the WTC complex, Mr. Larry Silverstein, is supposed to be working on the day of the attacks in the temporary offices of his company, Silverstein Properties Inc., also on the 88th floor of the North Tower (WTC1).

“His son Roger, and his daughter Lisa, were working for him in temporary offices on the 88th floor of the WTC North Tower. Regular meetings with tenants in the weeks immediately following their July 26, 2001, takeover of the building were held each morning at Windows on the World. But on September 11, Roger and Lisa Silverstein were running late. Meanwhile, Mr. Silverstein’s wife of 46 years had laid down the law: The developer could not cancel an appointment with his dermatologist, even to meet with tenants at his most important property. If the attack had happened just a little later, Mr. Silverstein’s children would likely have been trapped at Windows. As it was, Silverstein Properties Inc., lost four employees in the attack, two of whom had just recently been hired.”

—*The New York Observer* ¹⁰

One of these employees mentioned in the above article, was FBI Agent John O’Neill. ¹¹ As to Mr. Silverstein, his two children, and CEO members, they detour from their usual schedule and are not inside WTC1 on the 88th floor. Flight AA11 crashed into the 96th floor creating a gash between floors 96 and 99. Listen to this couple talking to a fireman after they escaped the 88th floor of WTC1; also on this video is a section from Jim Gartenberg who was stuck on the 86th floor of WTC1 unable to get out, mentioning to the news caster on ABC that part of the core of the building has blown out: ¹² A couple trapped on the 88th floor manage to get out; a very scared but brave Jim is stuck on the 86th floor, two floors below the couple, and never survived. Either the couple was giving false information or something peculiar on the 86th floor (where Jim was) took place.

Howard Rubenstein, founder of Rubenstein Associates, Inc., on a Charlie Rose show stated the following:

“I represent him [Mr. Silverstein] for 35 years. The Monday before the Tuesday, I get a call from John O’Neill, former head of terrorism for the FBI, who went to work for Larry. He said, why don’t you come down on 9/11, come to a breakfast meeting at 08:00 a.m., where we’ll talk about what we’re doing to prevent terror attacks. So I said, OK. And he said, bring your staff, two people. I said that’s fine, because we were then representing the World Trade Center. Then I thought about it on Monday, and I called him, I said, I have a staff meeting on Tuesday, do you mind if I don’t go? He said, no, send somebody. I said, but that somebody is also at my staff meeting.

¹⁰ [<http://www.observer.com/2003/03/mike-sees-city-taking-control-at-ground-zero/>]

¹¹ [<http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/pages/frontline/shows/knew/>]

¹² [http://www.youtube.com/user/sackfulofnews?feature=mhee#p/a/u/2/ntxcp_-cyI4]

He said come at 09:00 instead of 08:00. So I'm sitting in my staff meeting, and my secretary runs in and said the World Trade Center just got hit, and you were supposed to be there. Everyone at that breakfast meeting died, including John O'Neill." ¹³

Mr. Howard Rubenstein cancels his scheduled meeting with FBI Agent John O'Neill who was a victim from the WTC explosions.

CBS News reported in June 26, 2001, that "In response to inquiries from CBS News over why Ashcroft was traveling exclusively by leased jet aircraft instead of commercial airlines, the Justice Department cited what it called a 'threat assessment' by the FBI, and said Ashcroft has been advised to travel only by private jet for the remainder of his term." The Justice Department gives an FBI "threat assessment" for Attorney General John Ashcroft not to fly on commercial airliners.

Jim Pierce, a cousin of ex-president Bush was scheduled to attend a conference on the 105th floor of the South Tower (WTC2) on September 11, 2001, where his company's New York offices were based. The conference however was moved to the Millennium Hotel, due to "larger meeting rooms." ¹⁴

Ananova newspaper reports on September 27, 2001, how "Salman Rushdie says U.S. authorities banned him from taking internal flights a week before the terrorist attacks. He thinks officials were aware of an imminent terrorist strike. He says the Federal Aviation Authority told his publisher it had intelligence of something about to happen. The author told The Times the FAA banned him from internal flights in the U.S. and Canada on September 3, 2001, unless airlines complied with extra security measures. He says the airlines weren't willing to upgrade their security. According to the newspaper, the FAA has confirmed it stepped up security levels relating to Rushdie, but that it refused to give further details."

That the FAA was "willing to upgrade their security" and banned Mr. Rushdie from domestic flights within the U.S. can only be seen as prior knowledge of an imminent attack against their aircraft. This is not unusual, since a World Wide Travel Alert was put out on May 2, 2001, and September 7, 2001, for U.S. citizens "traveling and residing abroad." ¹⁵

¹³ Transcript at 15:57 into video on July 15, 2004.

¹⁴ *Ananova*, September 18, 2001.

¹⁵ [http://sarajevo.usembassy.gov/alert_20110502.html]

PUBLIC ANNOUNCEMENT

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Office of the Spokesman

Worldwide Caution

September 7, 2001

Over the last several months, the U.S. Government has learned that U.S. citizens and interests abroad may be at increased risk of a terrorist action from extremist groups. In addition, we have received unconfirmed information that terrorist actions may be taken against U.S. military facilities and/or establishments frequented by U.S. military personnel in Korea and Japan. We are also concerned about information we received in May 2001 that American citizens may be the target of a terrorist threat from extremist groups with links to Usama Bin Ladin's Al-Qaida organization. In the past, such individuals have not distinguished between official and civilian targets. As always, we take this information seriously. U.S. Government facilities worldwide remain at a heightened state of alert.

U.S. citizens are urged to maintain a high level of vigilance and to take appropriate steps to increase their security awareness to reduce their vulnerability. Americans should maintain a low profile, vary routes and times for all required travel, and treat mail and packages from unfamiliar sources with suspicion. In addition, American citizens are also urged to avoid contact with any suspicious, unfamiliar objects, and to report the presence of the objects to local authorities. Vehicles should not be left unattended, if at all possible, and should be kept locked at all times. U.S. Government personnel overseas have been advised to take the same precautions. In addition, U.S. Government facilities have and will continue to temporarily close or suspend public services as necessary to review their security posture and ensure its adequacy.

U.S. citizens planning to travel abroad should consult the Department of State's Public Announcements, Travel Warnings, Consular Information Sheets, and regional travel brochures, all of which are available at the Consular Affairs Internet web site at <http://travel.state.gov>. We will continue to provide updated information should it become available. American citizens overseas may contact the American Citizens Services unit of the nearest U.S. Embassy or Consulate by telephone or fax for up-to-date information on security conditions. In addition, American citizens in need of emergency assistance should telephone the nearest U.S. Embassy or Consulate before visiting the Embassy or Consulate.

Department of State travel information and publications are available at Internet address: <http://travel.state.gov>. U.S. travelers may hear recorded information by calling the Department of State in Washington, D.C. at 202-647-5225 from their touch-tone telephone, or receive information by automated telefax by dialing 202-647-3000 from their fax machine.

This Public Announcement supersedes the Public Announcement - Worldwide Caution of June 22, 2001 to inform U.S. citizens of unconfirmed threats against U.S. military facilities, personnel and establishments frequented by U.S. military personnel. This Public Announcement expires on December 22, 2001.

Department of State travel information and publications are available at Internet address: <http://travel.state.gov>. U.S. travelers may hear recorded information by calling the Department of State in Washington, D.C. at 202-647-5225 from their touchtone telephone, or receive information by automated telefax by dialing 202-647-3000 from their fax machine.

[Return to Consular Information Sheets and Travel Warnings Page](#)

Computer hackers from abroad were also being cautioned one day before the attacks, as The New York Times stated how “A foreign government warned a group of its citizens to exercise caution when in the United States.”¹⁶

The instant messaging service called Odigo, reported two of its workers received messages two hours before the Twin Towers attack predicting the attack would happen, and the company had been cooperating with Israeli and American law enforcement, including the FBI, in trying to find the original sender of the message predicting the

¹⁶ [<http://www.nytimes.com/2001/09/10/business/compressed-data-travel-advisory-for-russian-programmers.html>]

attack. Micha Macover, CEO of the company, said the two workers received the messages and immediately after the terror attack informed the company's management, which immediately contacted the Israeli security services, which brought in the FBI.¹⁷

Odigo, Inc., is a developer of instant messaging solutions based on their Open Instant Messaging Platform, enabling the solutions to extend to any Internet-enabled device. The company also provides related services, including private-label IM client development, IM service hosting and installation. Odigo's customers include British Telecom, StarMedia, Prodigy, Netease and Univision. The company is a founding member of IMUnified, an organization focusing on setting the standards for IM interoperability, along with Yahoo, MSN, AT&T, Excite and Openwave. The company was founded in 1998 and is based in New York, New York. As of June 17, 2002, Odigo, Inc., is a subsidiary of Comverse Technology Inc.

Germany's central bank governor, Ernst Welteke, had noted in an interview that there were signs of suspicious movements in oil and gold prices before the 9/11 attack. Investigators in Europe were also looking at trading in insurance and airline stocks, as the Chicago Tribune on September 19, 2001, reported:

"Securities regulators around the world are investigating whether the terrorists involved in last week's attack profited in financial markets, possibly by buying options on the stock of United Airlines, Boeing, American Airlines and other companies in the knowledge that prices would fall. On September 6, [2001,] put volume on United Airlines was 3,150, more than four times its average daily put volume this year, according to data from the Options Clearing Corp. Put volume for Boeing on September 7, [2001,] totaled 27,294, more than five times its average daily put volume this year. The insurance industry, also expected to be hard hit by the effects of the terrorist attacks, saw similar plays on its put options. Citigroup, which has a large insurance arm, and insurance broker Marsh & McLennan Cos., experienced extraordinarily high put volumes just days before the attacks."¹⁸

Three reports coming from Virginian-Pilot, Ledger-Star/Gees Group, and Real Estate Weekly during the month of November 2001, state:

"Serving as Owner's Representative for Zim-American Israeli Shipping Co., which included the relocation of 250 people on September 5, 2001, from the 16th floor of the World Trade Center to newly built headquarters in Norfolk, VA., Hunter Management has now been retained to implement the build-out of a 5,000-SF office in Staten Island for the 35 staff members who remained in the New York offices and

¹⁷ [<http://www.haaretz.com/print-edition/news/odigo-says-workers-were-warned-of-attack-1.70579>]

¹⁸ [<http://edition.cnn.com/2001/WORLD/europe/09/24/gen.europe.shortselling/index.html>]

escaped the September 11 attack, announces James Pirot, principal of Hunter Management Corp. The New York staff, which comprises the shipping company's Northern District Sales & Marketing Department, will move into its new offices at the Nicotra Group Development Complex in Staten Island in early January 2002. The department was originally slated to occupy a portion of Zim-American's 45,000-SF office at the World Trade Center, and the balance of the space was to be subleased. Since the attack, the group has been located in the company's Elizabeth, N.J. offices. Zim-American has taken a ten-year lease at the Staten Island office, which was negotiated by Hunter Management."

Leatherneck tabloid reported on September 8, 2001, that "Most of Marine Aviation had just the weekend before been moved to the Butler building, an extension of the Pentagon and about 200 yards from where the impact occurred, not nearly as close as their previous offices."

MSNBC reports on September 24, 2001, how "On September 10, [2001,] a group of top Pentagon officials suddenly canceled travel plans for the next morning, apparently because of security concerns."

The San Francisco Gate reported on September 12, 2001, how for "Mayor Willie Brown, the first signs that something was amiss came late Monday when he got a call from what he described as his airport security, a full eight hours before yesterday's string of terrorist attacks, advising him that Americans should be cautious about their air travel. Exactly where the call came from is a bit of a mystery. The mayor would say only that it came from 'my security people at the airport. We can only do what we can,' the mayor said, adding, 'Hell, if they can't protect the Pentagon from attack, what can they protect?'"

The Australian Navy reported on October 1, 2001:

"September 10, [2001,] in Washington, USA, survivor of the sunken HMAS Canberra, Mackenzie Gregory, turns to Australian Prime Minister John Howard and says 'See you tomorrow at Arlington.' Unbeknown to Mr. Gregory, he is about to survive another event of historical significance: The terrorist attacks on New York and Washington the following day. Furthermore, Mr. Gregory may also have the Prime Minister to thank for his good fortune after he was originally booked on Flight 77 that crashed into the Pentagon on September 11. Staff from the Australian Embassy cancelled the booking from Flight 77 and re-scheduled his flight to coincide with the Prime Minister's attendance at a wreath-laying ceremony in Arlington. As one of the few survivors from the sinking of HMAS Canberra on August 9, 1942, Gregory was in Washington for a ceremony handing over the bell from USS Canberra

to the Australian Government. President George W. Bush even broke ranks to personally meet Gregory, with Mr. Bush ordering a three-star marine general to photograph himself with Gregory, his wife and Prime Minister Howard. The next morning Flight 77 was flown into the nearby Pentagon, with Gregory and his wife taken to a hotel opposite the Australian Embassy shortly after.”

According to the LA Times on September 27, 2001, and Newsday on September 27, 2001: “U.S. and Italian officials were warned in July [2001] that Islamic terrorists might attempt to kill President Bush and other leaders by crashing an airliner into the Genoa summit of industrialized nations, officials said Wednesday. Italian officials took the reports seriously enough to prompt extraordinary precautions during the July [2001] summit of the Group of 8 nations, including closing the airspace over Genoa and stationing anti-aircraft guns at the city’s airport. But a U.S. official said that American counter-terrorism experts considered the warning ‘unsubstantiated.’ In either case, the reports suggest that Western governments were aware that terrorists might one day use a hijacked airplane as a suicide weapon, as they did Sept. 11 in attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon. The Genoa warning was disclosed last week by Italian Deputy Prime Minister Gianfranco Fini. In remarks on a television talk show reported by the Italian news agency ANSA, Fini said: ‘Many people were ironic about the Italian secret services. But in fact they got the information that there was the possibility of an attack against the U.S. President using an airliner. That’s why we closed the airspace and installed the missiles. Those who made cracks should now think a little.’ An attack on the summit would have endangered not only President Bush, but also British Prime Minister Tony Blair, French President Jacques Chirac, Russian President Vladimir V. Putin and others.”

II By The Numbers

“No one had ever attempted to demolish a building nearly the size of a twin tower, and smoke from WTC1 helped to distract and cover up problems in destroying WTC 2.”

—Dr. Judy Wood and Dr. Morgan Reynolds
(October 17, 2006)¹⁹



- Total number killed in attacks (official figure as of 9/5/02): **2,819**
- Number of firefighters and paramedics killed: **343**
- Number of NYPD officers: **23**
- Number of Port Authority police officers: **37**
- Number of WTC companies that lost people: **60**
- Number of employees who died in Tower One: **1,402**
- Number of employees who died in Tower Two: **614**
- Number of employees lost at Cantor Fitzgerald: **658**

¹⁹ Possible explanation why WTC2 (hit 16 minutes later than WTC1) exploded first.

- Number of nations whose citizens were killed in attacks: **115**
- Ratio of men to women who died: **3:1**
- Age of the greatest number who died: **between 35 and 39**
- Bodies found intact: **289**
- Body parts found: **19,858**
- Number of families who got no remains: **1,717**
- Estimated units of blood donated to the New York Blood Center: **36,000**
- Total units of donated blood actually used: **258**
- Number of people who lost a spouse or partner in the attacks: **1,609**
- Estimated number of children who lost a parent: **3,051**
- Percentage of Americans who knew someone hurt or killed in the attacks: **20**
- FDNY retirements, January–July 2001: **274**
- FDNY retirements, January–July 2002: **661**
- Number of firefighters on leave for respiratory problems by January 2002: **300**
- Number of funerals attended by Rudy Giuliani in 2001: **200**
- Number of FDNY vehicles destroyed: **98**
- Tons of debris removed from site: **1,506,124**
- Days fires continued to burn after the attack: **99**
- Jobs lost in New York owing to the attacks: **146,100**
- Days the New York Stock Exchange was closed: **6**
- Point drop in the Dow Jones industrial average when the NYSE reopened: **684.81**
- Days after 9/11 that the U.S. began bombing Afghanistan: **26**
- Total number of hate crimes reported to the Council on American-Islamic Relations nationwide since 9/11: **1,714**
- Economic loss to New York in month following the attacks: **\$105 billion**
- Estimated cost of cleanup: **\$600 million**
- Total FEMA money spent on the emergency: **\$970 million**
- Estimated amount donated to 9/11 charities: **\$1.4 billion**
- Estimated amount of insurance paid worldwide related to 9/11: **\$40.2 billion**
- Estimated amount needed to overhaul lower-Manhattan subways: **\$7.5 billion**
- Amount by U.S. government to overhaul lower-Manhattan subways: **\$4.55 billion**
- Estimated money raised for funds to NYPD and FDNY families: **\$500 million**
- Percentage of total charity money raised going to FDNY and NYPD families: **25**
- Average benefit already received by each FDNY and NYPD widow: **\$1 million**
- Percentage increase in law-school applications from 2001 to 2002: **17.9**
- Percentage increase in Peace Corps applications from 2001 to 2002: **40**
- Percentage increase in CIA applications from 2001 to 2002: **50**
- Number of songs Clear Channel Radio considered wrong to play after 9/11: **150**
- Number of mentions of 9/11 at the Oscars: **26**
- Apartments in lower Manhattan eligible for asbestos cleanup: **30,000**
- Number of apartments whose residents have requested cleanup and testing: **4,110**

- Number of Americans who changed their 2001 holiday-travel plans from plane to train or car: **1.4 million**

World Trade Center Stats

- 200,000 tons of steel
- 425,000 cubic yards of concrete
- 43,600 windows
- 12,000 miles of electric cables
- Had its own zip code, 10048

Each Tower:

- Had 110 floors
- 208 ft by 208 ft at base
- Weighed 500,000 tons
- 1,368 ft high (north tower)
- 1,362 ft high (south tower)
- Contained 198 miles of heating ducts
- 97 elevators for passengers, 6 for freight

- Estimated number of New Yorkers suffering from post-traumatic-stress disorder as a result of 9/11: **422,000**

--The Twin Towers exploded faster than physics can explain (at free fall speed).

--The buildings underwent mid-air pulverization and were turned to dust before they hit the ground.

--The protective bathtub (prevention of flooding from the river) was not significantly damaged by the destruction of the Twin Towers.

--The rail lines, the tunnels and most of the rail cars had only light damage.

--The WTC mall survived well.

--The seismic impact was minimal, far too small.

--The Twin Towers were destroyed from the

top down, not bottom up.

--The demolition of WTC7 was whisper quiet and the seismic signal was no greater than background noise as it imploded.

--The upper 80%, approximately, of each tower was turned into fine dust and did not crash to the earth. The upper 90%, approximately, of WTC7 was turned into fine dust and did not crash to the earth.

--File cabinet with folder dividers survived.

--Office paper was densely spread throughout lower Manhattan, unburned, often alongside burning cars.

--Vertical round holes were cut into buildings 4, 5 and 6, plus a cylindrical arc into Bankers Trust and into Liberty Street in front of Bankers Trust.

--Approximately 1,400 motor vehicles were towed away, burnt in strange ways, during the destruction of the Twin Towers.

--The order and method of destruction of each tower minimized damage to the bathtub and adjacent buildings.

--Twin Tower control without damaging neighbouring buildings, in fact all seriously damaged or destroyed buildings had a WTC prefix, and no others.

--The north wing of WTC4 was left standing, neatly sliced from the main body which virtually disappeared.

--The WTC1 and WTC2 rubble pile was far too small to account for the mass.

--The WTC7 rubble pile was too small and contained a lot of mud.

--Eyewitness testimony about burnt cars, instant disappearance of people by “unexplained” waves, a plane turning into a mid-air fireball, electrical power cut off moments before WTC2 destruction, and the sound of explosions.

--There were many flipped cars in the neighbourhood of the WTC complex near trees with full foliage.

--43,600 windows; 600,000 square feet of glass; 200,000 tons of structural steel; 5m sqft of gypsum; 6 acres of marble; and, 425,000 cubic yards of concrete vanished in the explosion of the Twin Towers.



*Paper print photographic
Image taken September 11, 2001
© ex-FEMA employee: Kurt Sonnenfeld*

III TENANTS

“Larry A. Silverstein, who has won nearly \$4.6 billion in insurance payments to cover his losses and help him rebuild at the World Trade Center site, is seeking \$12.3 billion in damages from airlines and airport security companies for the 9/11 attack.”

—*The New York Times*
(March 27, 2008)

- World Financial Tenants

Company	Business Services	Floor(s)	Sq Feet
Cargill Investor Services, Inc.	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Chiao Tung Bank New York Agency	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
CIBC World Markets	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
De Vos & Co.	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Dow Jones & Co.	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Fidelity Investments National Financial Services Corporation	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown

Company	Business Services	Floor(s)	Sq Feet
Gabriele, Hueglin & Cashman, A Division of Tucker Anthony Incorporated	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Hugh L. Carey Battery Park City Authority	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Refco	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Storage Technology	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Triaena	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Tucker Anthony	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown

- WTC1 North Tower ²⁰

Company	Business Services	Floor(s)	Sq Feet
Alan Anthony	Business Services		N/A
Royal Thai Embassy Office	Government		N/A
NY Coffee Station			N/A
Tes USA, Inc.	Financial Institutions		400
Strawberry	Retailers/Wholesalers	CNCR	7106
Ann Taylor Loft		CNCR	7200
Delta Airlines	Transportation	LBBY	400
Olympia Airport Express		LBBY	N/A
Avis		LBBY	N/A
Port Authority of New York & New Jersey	Government	3,14,19,24,28,31	22411
Geiger & Geiger	Law Firms	4,25,78	1588
Gayer, Shyu & Wiesel	Accountants	5	800
Thai Farmers Bank	Financial Institutions	7	4512
Amerson Group Co., Inc.	Personal Services	8	N/A
Bank of America	Financial Institutions	9-11,81	132586
Porcella Vicini & Co.	Transportation	11	2200
Primark Decision Economics	Business Services	11	4954
Instinet, Inc.	Financial Institutions	13,14	65844
Dun & Bradstreet, Inc.	Personal Services	14	22750
Landmark Education Corporation	Personal Services	15	44407
Zim-American Israeli Shipping Co.	Transportation	17	10000
Empire Health Choice	Insurance	17,19,20,23,24,27-31	461000
Tower Computer Service	Retailers/Wholesalers	21,29	585
United Seamen's Service AMMLA	Personal Services	21	2400
United Hercules Inc.	Transportation	21	10000
Avesta Computer Services, Ltd.	Computers/Data Processing	21	1464
Continental Logistics, Inc.	Personal Services	21	734
Dongwon Securities Co. Ltd.	Financial Institutions	21	1171
Dr. Tadasu Tokumaru, M.D.	Medical	21	520
Friends Villas Fischer Trust	Financial Institutions	21	N/A
Friends Ivory & Sime, Inc.	Financial Institutions	21	13262
Infotech		21	1400
Law Offices of Roman V. Popik	Law Firms	21	586
Lief International USA	Manufacturing	21	3100
Unicom Capital Advisors LLP	Financial Institutions	22,84	5483
Chicago Options Exchange Corp.	Financial Institutions	22	3608
Cheng Xiang Trading USA Inc.	Computers/Data Processing	22	1900
GC Services	Financial Institutions	22	2561
Gold Sky Inc.	Manufacturing	22	421

²⁰ Distinguishable from its Antenna on the roof.

Company	Business Services	Floor(s)	Sq Feet
Kaiser Overseas Inc.	Manufacturing	22	265
Karoon Capital Management	Financial Institutions	22	991
MLU Investment		22	1175
P. Wolfe Consultants	Business Services	22	2165
The SCPIE Companies		22	2582
Tai Fook Securities	Financial Institutions	22	1500
R.H. Wrightson & Associates, Inc.	Financial Institutions	25	N/A
Garban-Intercapital	Financial Institutions	25,26	60548
China Patent & Trademark USA	Law Firms	29	400
World Travel	Transportation	29	25000
Banco LatinoAmericano de	Financial Institutions	32	3000
Chang HWA Commercial Bank	Financial Institutions	32	12182
Rohde & Liesenfeld, Inc.	Transportation	32	5000
ABS Inc.		33	N/A
Berel & Mullen	Law Firms	33	2786
China Daily Distribution Corp.	Personal Services	33	800
Data Transmission Network Corp.		33	342
Golden King (USA) Limited	Transportation	33	190
Hu Tong International (USA) Co., Ltd.	Retailers/Wholesalers	33	583
Koudis International Inc.	Transportation	33	600
MANAA Trading Group, Inc.	Financial Institutions	33	1013
MIS Service Co.		33	2000
Rachel & Associates, Inc.	Manufacturing	33	814
Serko & Simon	Law Firms	33	8605
Anne Pope, Law Offices of	Law Firms	35	N/A
Kemper Insurance Companies	Insurance	35,36	92232
Commodity Futures Trading Commission	Financial Institutions	37	35000
Government of Thailand		37	5109
Lehman Brothers		38-40	45100
Regional Alliance Small	Business Services	38	1692
Turner Construction Company	Agri/Mining/Utilities	38	1000
The Cultural Institutions Retirement Systems	Financial Institutions	39	5416
Overseas Union Bank, Ltd.	Financial Institutions	39	3750
Xcel Federal Credit Union	Financial Institutions	39	4200
Mechanical Floor		41-43	N/A
N.Y. Society of Security	Government	44	3000
American Lota International	Transportation	45	626
China Construction America, Inc.	Business Services	45	2000
The Company Store	Retailers/Wholesalers	45	800
Dunavant Commodity Corp	Financial Institutions	45	1437
Employee Merit	Business Services	45	763
Fertitta Enterprises		45	600
M.A. Katz, CPA	Accountants	45	400
SRA		45	1000

Company	Business Services	Floor(s)	Sq Feet
Pure Energy Corp.	Retailers/Wholesalers	45,53	5935
Sassoons Inc.		45	1000
Security Traders Association, Inc.	Personal Services	45	1520
Streamline Capital, LLC		45	2024
ASTDC, Inc.	Personal Services	46	3760
Auto Imperial Co.	Retailers/Wholesalers	46	374
Blue Sky Technologies, Inc.	Computers/Data Processing	46	350
Can-Achieve	Business Services	46	392
Consolidated Steelex Corp.	Manufacturing	46	2277
Dahao USA Corp	Retailers/Wholesalers	46	N/A
J & X Tans International	Transportation	46	338
Kanebo Information Systems Corp.	Computers/Data Processing	46	800
Meganet Management Consultants, Inc.	Computers/Data Processing	46	600
Prospect International, Inc.		46	966
Sinopec USA, Inc.	Retailers/Wholesalers	46	4584
Suggested Open Systems, Inc.	Computers/Data Processing	46	600
Suntendy America, Inc.	Retailers/Wholesalers	46	1000
T&T Enterprises International, Inc.	Financial Institutions	46	1006
Yong Ren America, Inc.		46	394
G. Z. Stephens, Inc.	Business Services	47	1200
NFA/GGG, Inc.		47	2053
American TCC Int'l Group, Inc.	Financial Institutions	47,90	5736
Pacific American Co.	Retailers/Wholesalers	47	4753
Quint Amasis, L.L.C.	Personal Services	47	1000
W.J. Export-Import, Inc.	Retailers/Wholesalers	47	800
Dai-Ichi Kangyo Trust Co.	Financial Institutions	48-50	100000
TradeWeb LLC		51	
AT&T Corporation	Communications	51	11612
C & P Press	Personal Services	51	N/A
Rice Financial Products Company		52	
The Williams Capital Group		52	578
Bramax Manufacturing (USA) Corp.	Retailers/Wholesalers	52	800
Gayer Shyu & Wiesel	Financial Institutions	52	N/A
Hill Betts & Nash, LLP	Law Firms	52	21609
Temenos USA, Inc.	Retailers/Wholesalers	52,84	6000
Howly (US) Corporation		52	1150
Leeds & Morrelli	Law Firms	52	1617
Okasan International (American) Inc.	Financial Institutions	52	2250
RGL Gallagher PC	Accountants	52	984
Richard A. Zimmerman, Esq.	Law Firms	52	1150
A I G Aviation Brokerage, Inc.	Insurance	53	2500
Bank of Taiwan	Financial Institutions	53	7500
China Resource Products USA Ltd.		53	N/A
Keenan Powers & Andrews	Law Firms	53	4500

Company	Business Services	Floor(s)	Sq Feet
LoCurto & Funk, Inc.	Financial Institutions	53	N/A
Natural Nydegger Transport Corp.	Transportation	53	3500
Pacrim Trading & Shipping, Inc.	Transportation	53	1200
Brown & Wood, L.L.P.	Law Firms	54,56-59	223100
Pace University	Personal Services	55	45943
World Trade Institute		55	N/A
Asahi Bank, Ltd.	Financial Institutions	60	40000
Airport Access Program	Financial Institutions	63	N/A
Hal Roth Agency, Inc.	Insurance	77	2250
Jun He Law Office, LLC	Law Firms	77	894
Martin Progressive LLC	Computers/Data Processing	77	13789
New-ey International Corp.	Personal Services	77	894
Partner Reinsurance Corp.	Insurance	77	N/A
World Trade Center Association	Personal Services	77	5400
Avenir, Inc.	Computers/Data Processing	78	2162
Baltic Oil Corporation		78	981
Cedar Capital Management Associates		78	909
Cheng Cheng Enterprises Holding Inc.	Retailers/Wholesalers	78	4073
Hyundai Securities Co., Ltd.	Financial Institutions	78	1600
International Trade Center, Inc.	Business Services	78	3298
Korea Local Authorities	Government	78	1000
Meridian Ventures Holding, Inc.		78	3315
Phink Path	Business Services	78	1214
Traders Access Center	Financial Institutions	78	1027
Daynard & Van Thunen Co.	Insurance	79	4750
First Liberty Investment Group	Financial Institutions	79	1000
International Office Centers	Personal Services	79	26367
Nikko Securities	Financial Institutions	79	9340
Okato Shoji Company, Ltd.	Computers/Data Processing	79	2729
Securant Technologies	Computers/Data Processing	79	2729
Agricor Commodities Corp.	Financial Institutions	80	3200
The Beast.Comm	Computers/Data Processing	80	21000
Intrust Investment Realty, Inc.		80	3320
Noga Commodities Overseas, Inc.	Financial Institutions	80	6518
RLI Insurance Company	Insurance	80	3900
Shizuoka Bank Ltd.	Financial Institutions	80	2200
New Continental Enterprises	Transportation	81	2055
Network Plus	Communications	81	8500
NY Metro Transportation Council	Government	82	7000
General Telecom, Inc.		83	8994
Global Crossings Holdings Ltd.	Computers/Data Processing	83	N/A
Lava Trading, LLC		83	7589
Taipei Bank	Financial Institutions	83	12111
eMeritus Communications	Communications	83	7203

Company	Business Services	Floor(s)	Sq Feet
Bright China Capital, Ltd.	Financial Institutions	84	2016
David Peterson	Law Firms	84	1863
LG Securities America, Inc.	Financial Institutions	84	1800
San-In Godo Bank Ltd.	Financial Institutions	84	2000
Daehan International	Financial Institutions	84,89	1200
Minghua Group International Holding Ltd.		85	
SMW Trading Corp.	Financial Institutions	85	3000
Thermo Electron		85	2289
Julien J. Studley, Inc.	Real Estate	86	6372
Trading Technologies, Inc.		86	N/A
May Davis Group	Financial Institutions	87	12824
Barclay Dwyer		89	12211
Broad USA, Inc.	Retailers/Wholesalers	89	N/A
CIIC Group (USA), Ltd.	Financial Institutions	89	2500
Drinker Biddle & Reath	Law Firms	89	10000
Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.	Insurance	89	7119
Mutual International Forwarding	Transportation	89	1200
Strategic Communications, Inc.	Communications	89	2400
Wai Gao Qiao USA, Inc.	Business Services	89	1528
Wall Street Planning Association		89	2154
The Chugoku Bank, Ltd.	Financial Institutions	90	1500
PASS Consulting Corporation		90	N/A
American Bureau of Shipping	Engineers	91	8400
Lower Manhattan Cultural Council		91	N/A
Carr Futures	Financial Institutions	92	N/A
Fred Alger Management	Investments	93	36078
Marsh USA	Insurance	93-100	361000
Kidder Peabody & Co.		101	N/A
Cantor Fitzgerald Securities	Investments	101-105	22000
The Nishi-Nippon Bank, Ltd.	Banks/Financial Institutions	102	10325
Channel 4 (NBC)	Cable/Television	104	400
Windows on the World		106107	40000
Greatest Bar on Earth		107	13333
World Trade Club		107	13333
Channel 5 (WNYW)	Cable/Television	110	200
Channel 31 (WBIS)	Cable/Television	110	1400
Channel 47 (WNJU)	Cable/Television	110	800
Channel 2 (WCBS)	Cable/Television	110	400
Channel 11 (WPIX)	Cable/Television	110	400
CNN	Cable/Television	110	200

- Liberty Plaza

Company	Business Services	Floor(s)	Sq Feet
Forsythe & Lincoln Associates			N/A
Law Office of Allen Kaye	Law Firms		N/A
Brookfield Financial Properties	Real Estate	BSMT,6	22735
Brooks Brothers	Retailers/Wholesalers	GRND	5000
Starbuck's	Retailers/Wholesalers	GRND	200
HeadStrong	Computers/Data Processing	1,51	31478
Tokio Re Corporation		1	13915
Royal Bank of Canada	Financial Institutions	2,3,4,5,6	172265
Goldman Sachs	Financial Institutions	7-13,33,34	344558
FolksAmerica Reinsurance	Insurance	19,29	58662
Gruntal & Co., L.L.C.	Financial Institutions	12-14,16-18	201739
Allianz	Insurance	20	10000
Chicago Insurance Co.	Insurance	20	10000
Law Offices of Turner & Owen	Law Firms	20	10000
Genuity Solutions, Inc.	Computers/Data Processing	20	18559
Fireman's Fund Insurance Company	Insurance	21	N/A
Zurich U.S.	Insurance	21,28,53	70818
The Bank of Nova Scotia	Financial Institutions	22-26	164500
New Japan Securities	Financial Institutions	23	16986
HQ Global Workplaces	Personal Services	23	26000
The Sequor Group, Inc.	Business Services	23	1000
Intelisys Electronic Commerce	Computers/Data Processing	23	3471
Mocatta Metals Corporation	Retailers/Wholesalers	25	25000
Compaq Computer Corporation	Computers/Data Processing	27	31500
Global Knowledge Network, Inc.	Manufacturing	27	N/A
THB Intermediaries	Insurance	27	5144
Generali	Insurance	29	22818
Greig Fester North America Inc.	Insurance	31	10250
Bank of Indonesia	Financial Institutions	31	10250
Flemming Zulack & Williamson	Law Firms	35	31500
Stamell & Schager LLP	Law Firms	35	4500
Schindler Cohen & Hochman LLP	Law Firms	35	1750
Hyperion Capital Management, Inc.	Financial Institutions	36	16886
A-T Financial Information	Computers/Data Processing	36	10833
EGGSolution, Inc		36	3648
Cleary Gottlieb Steen & Hamilton	Law Firms	38,39,41-45	265700
Insignia/ESG, Inc.	Real Estate	45	10500
The Prudential Insurance Company of America	Financial Institutions	46	32847
Reserve Bank of Australia	Financial Institutions	46	10250
Maria Fiorini Ramirez	Business Services	46	10250

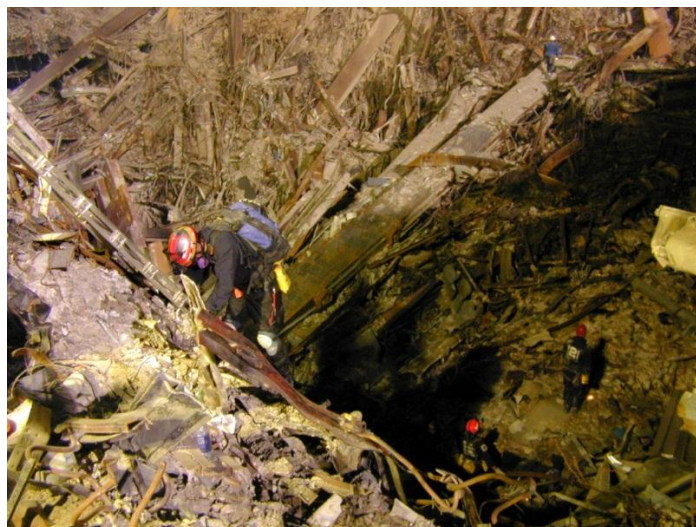
Liberty Plaza
(Cont'd)

Company	Business Services	Floor(s)	Sq Feet
Mutual of America	Insurance	47	10250
Mutal Of America	Insurance	47	10250
Ogaki Kyoritsu Bank Ltd.	Financial Institutions	47	18487
Nasdaq		47-50	160927
Tudor Investment Corp.	Financial Institutions	51	10500
Swiss RE America Corporation Services	Insurance	52	24722
Cypress Communications Corporations	Communications	52	N/A

- World Financial

Company	Business Services	Floor(s)	Sq Feet
Commerzbank	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Deloitte & Touche	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Gov PX, Inc.	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Merrill Lynch & Company, Inc.	Financial Service	Unknown	Unknown
Nomura Securities	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Partner ReInsurance Company of the US	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Results Security	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Seguros Comercial America	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Yasuda Fire & Marine	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
ABN Amro	Unknown	35	Unknown

- WTC2 South Tower



*WTC2 crater in the basement
© ex-FEMA employee: Kurt Sonnenfeld*

Company	Business Services	Floor(s)	Sq Feet
Continental Insurance Company			40000
CINDE			N/A
Xerox Document Company	Manufacturing	BSMT	5400
Johnston & Murphy		CNCR	N/A
Nichols Foundation, Inc.	Government	GRND	1000
Verizon Communications	Communications	LL,9-12	155490
Colortek Kodak Imaging Center	Personal Services	1	731
Deloitte & Touche	Consulting Services	10	N/A
Union Bank of California	Financial Institutions	14	25146
Patinka International (USA) Inc.	Personal Services	14	N/A
Charna Chemicals, Inc.	Manufacturing	14	N/A
Paging Network of New York	Communications	14	19203
Mancini Duffy	Engineers/Architects	15,22	28091
Candia Shipping	Retailers/Wholesalers	15	1600
John W. Loofbourrow Associates, Inc.	Financial Institutions	15	1807
John J. McMullen Associates, Inc.	Engineers/Architects	15	15000
Orient International		15	N/A
James T. Ratner, Law Office of	Law Firms	15	N/A
National Development & Research Institute	Personal Services	16	44325
N.Y. Institute of Finance	Business Services	17	24539
Westfield Corporation		17	N/A
Showtime Pictures	Business Services	18107	5470
Professional Assistance & Consulting	Business Services	18	1163
Intera Group Inc.	Business Services	18	1180
Pines Investment, Inc.		18	N/A
Caserta & Company		18	N/A
Law Offices of Abad, Castilla, and Mallonga	Law Firms	18	N/A
Weiland International	Financial Institutions	18	1000
Chen, Lin, Li, & Jiang, LLP	Financial Institutions	18	1994
Usem Bergstrand Capital Management		18	N/A
Waterfront Commission of New York Harbor	Government	19	2000
N.Y. Shipping Association	Transportation	19,20	80000
Thacher, Proffitt & Wood	Law Firms	20,38-40	120000
Career Engine	Personal Services	21	7183
Adecco SA	Business Services	21	2000
Charoen Pokphand USA, Inc.	Transportation	21	2000
Sinochem American Holdings, Inc.	Financial Institutions	22	N/A
Washington Mutual, Inc.		22	1117
Antal International, Inc.	Business Services	22	2086
SCOR U.S. Corporation	Insurance	23,24	59000
Unistrat Corporation of America	Business Services	23	10000
Allstate Insurance Company	Insurance	24	N/A
TD Waterhouse Group, Inc.	Financial Institutions	24	18591

WTC2 South Tower
(Cont'd)

Company	Business Services	Floor(s)	Sq Feet
China Chamber of Commerce, Inc.	Personal Services	24	N/A
Globe Tour & Travel	Transportation	24	N/A
Sinolion (USA)		24	694
December First Productions, LLC		24	821
Sun Microsystems, Inc.	Computers/Data Processing	25,26	89162
New York Stock Exchange, Inc.		28-30	10853
Big A Travel Agency	Transportation	28	N/A
Law Office of Joseph Bellard	Law Firms	28	3400
Hua Nan Commercial Bank Ltd.	Financial Institutions	28	12500
Weatherly Securities Corp.	Financial Institutions	29	18801
Hartford Steam Boiler	Insurance	30	1600
Oppenheimer Funds, Inc.	Financial Institutions	31,32	231000
Commerzbank Capital Markets	Financial Institutions	32	45540
Frenkel & Company, Inc.	Insurance	35,36	59670
Sitailong International USA, Inc.		40	N/A
Morgan Stanley	Financial Institutions	43-46,56,59-74	840000
Guy Carpenter	Insurance	47-54	320000
Firemans' Fund Insurance Co.	Insurance	48	20180
Seabury & Smith	Insurance	49	40000
Garban Intercapital		55	N/A
Dow Jones & Company, Inc.	Communications	57,58	72133
Thompson Financial Baseline		78	
First Commercial Bank	Financial Institutions	78	4500
Fuji Bank	Financial Institutions	79-82	182956
Chuo Mitsui Trust Tokyo	Financial Institutions	83	N/A
EuroBrokers, Inc.	Financial Institutions	84	32104
bepaid.com		84	N/A
Harris Beach & Wilcox, LLP	Law Firms	85	48800
Keefe, Bruyette & Woods	Financial Institutions	88,89	97600
NY State Department of Taxation & Finance	Government	86,87	73982
Corporation Service Company		87	22916
Fiduciary Trust Company International	Financial Institutions	90,94-97	245156
Gibbs & Hill	Engineers	91	
Raytheon Company	Manufacturing	91	48800
AON Corporation	Insurance	92,99,100	219133
Regus Business Centres	Employment Agencies	93	49028
Alliance Consulting	Business Services	102	N/A
Sandler O'Neil & Partners	Investments	104	30000

- WTC3 World Financial



*WTC3 partly destroyed in a bizarre fashion
during the explosion of WTC2*

Company	Business Services	Floor(s)	Sq Feet
Lehman Brothers	Financial Services	2,4-21,24-26,29*	1.1 Million ²¹
Cosi Sandwich Bar	Retailers/Wholesalers	GRND	3,278
Barclay Rex	Retailers/Wholesalers	GRND	449
Watch Station	Retailers/Wholesalers	GRND	608
American Express Company	Financial Institutions	1,2,22,23,30-51	1,041,817

- WTC3 Marriott Hotel
(22 stories)

Company	Business Services	Floor(s)	Sq Feet
Marriott	Hotel	All	Unknown
Tall Ships Bar & Grille	Bar/Restaurant	Ground	Unknown
The Greenhouse Cafe	Bar/Restaurant	Unknown	Unknown

²¹ Denotes unconfirmed information.

- WTC4 World Financial South Plaza
(9-story offices)



WTC4 surgically cut in half
© ex-FEMA employee: Kurt Sonnenfeld

Company	Business Services	Floor(s)	Sq Feet
Merrill Lynch & Company, Inc.	Financial Services	Unknown	Unknown
Tony May's Gemelli Restaurant & Bar	Restaurant	GRND	10000
Deutsche Bank	Financial Institutions	4,5,6	273991
Green Coffee Association	Personal Services	5	7500
New York Board of Trade	Government	7,8,9	125000
Overseas-Chinese Banking Corp.	Financial Institutions	7	6516
Gelderman, Inc.	Personal Services	7	4000

- WTC5 North Plaza
(9-story offices)



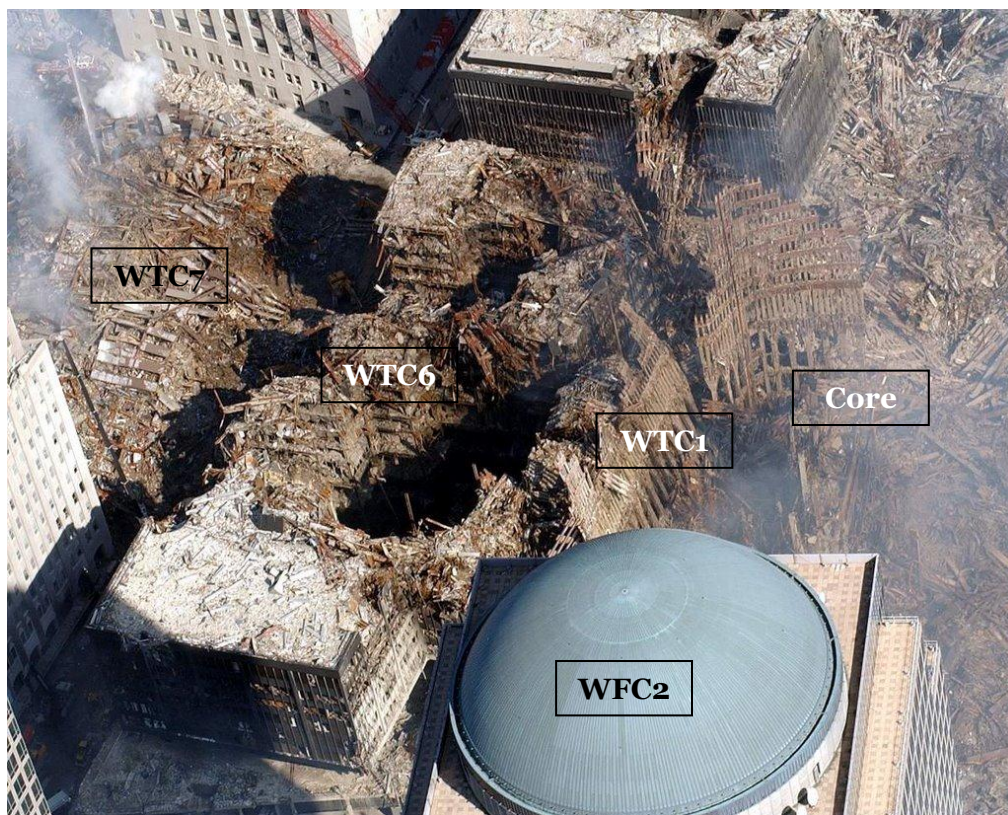
© ex-FEMA employee: Kurt Sonnenfeld

Company	Business Services	Floor(s)	Sq Feet
US Airways	Transportation		400
Express Mail	Government		N/A
The Charles Schwab Corporation	Financial Institutions	CNCR	N/A
Sam Goody	Retailers/Wholesalers	CNCR	4000
Perfumeria Milano	Retailers/Wholesalers	CNCR	1200
American Airlines	Transportation	CNCR, PLAZ	N/A
Daniel Pehr, Inc.	Personal Services	LBBY	1000
Children's Discovery Center	Personal Services	PLAZ	N/A
Borders Books & Music	Retailers/Wholesalers	PLAZ	N/A
JP Morgan Chase & Co.	Financial Institutions	1	N/A
FedEx Corporation	Transportation	1	N/A
DHL Courier Services		1	N/A
Affiliated Physicians of St. Vincent	Medical	3	6250
World Trade Center Dental Group	Medical	3	4500
Morgan Stanley	Financial Institutions	4,5,6	325200
Credit Suisse First Boston	Financial Institutions	7,8,9	179244
NYS Court of Claims	Government	8	24909
Hon. Christopher J. Mega		8	N/A
Continental Forwarding	Transportation	8	N/A
Lower Manhattan Cultural Council	Personal Services	9	4467
Howard Publications, Inc.	Manufacturing	9	1180

WTC5 North Plaza
(Cont'd)

Company	Business Services	Floor(s)	Sq Feet
Council of State Governments	Government	9	N/A
American Shipper Magazine	Manufacturing	9	N/A
Our Planet Mgmt. Institute, Ltd.	Personal Services	9	5500
Hunan Resources & Tech. Institute		9	N/A

- WTC6 U.S. Customs House
(8-story offices)



WTC6 hole in basement

Company	Business Services	Floor(s)	Sq Feet
BATF (Alcohol Tobacco & Firearms)	Government	2,6	
U.S. Department of Agriculture - AAPHIS	Government	2	
US Department of Commerce	Government	6	
U.S. Department of Labor	Government	6	
Export-Import Bank of the U.S.	Financial Services	6	
Eastco Building Services	Building Management	-	

All six buildings (WTC1-WTC6) were built around a 5-acre Plaza in honour of Austin Tobin as the following 1990/1991 report tells us.

A Quarterly Review of Trade and Transportation

Casting Giant Shadows: The Politics of Building the World Trade Centre

Roger Cohen

Winter 1990/1991 issue of Portfolio

Those who knew Austin Tobin, the high-powered Executive Director of the Port of New York Authority, frequently described him as polite, courtly, and even shy. But Tobin's quiet demeanour never limited his relentless advocacy on behalf of the agency he led for 30 momentous years. And despite the measured shyness, Tobin was a vigorous public speaker who travelled the country and scoured the metropolitan New York-New Jersey region for opportunities to explain and extol his beloved Port Authority and its program.

Often, whether addressing suburban luncheons or national conventions, Tobin would invoke the words of Daniel H. Burnham, the turn-of-the-century Chicago architect who built New York's first great skyscraper, the Flatiron Building: "Make no small plans," Tobin quoted Burnham. "For they have no power to stir the blood."

Of all the great public works Tobin undertook, of all the big plans he and his loyal staff devised, clearly none was so big as the development of the World Trade Centre. Surely none stirred the blood in so many ways for so long a time; even today, the Twin Towers remain as controversial as they are tall. When the final design plans for the Trade Center were unveiled at a Saturday morning press conference at the New York Hilton in January 1962, the next day's New York Times editorial presciently declared: Their impact on New York, for better or for worse, economically and architecturally, is bound to be enormous.

The impact has indeed been all that and more. First a financial white elephant, the complex has come to be immensely profitable and has delivered on its promise to help rejuvenate Lower Manhattan. As a global symbol of New York, the Twin Towers are as identifiable as the Eiffel Tower, the Capitol dome or Big Ben are of their respective cities. But, as the project evolved, it also developed into a major factor in turning public attitudes against large-scale development, ambitious public works, and even against government action itself. The Trade Centre project was widely denounced as a supreme example of self-glorifying monumentalism on the part of unaccountable, autonomous public authorities. Lingered resentment over its perceived excesses continues, two decades after its opening, to colour public attitudes about the Port Authority.

Without doubt the apotheosis of Tobin's eventful career, erecting the Trade Centre, exacted a high personal cost on the Executive Director and an even higher institutional and political cost on the Port Authority to which he devoted his adult life. The repercussions have echoed like the residue of the Big Bang. Today, the port agency labours under a host of financially draining burdens and obligations it agreed to assume as the price for doing something entirely unprecedented: Namely, a massive and fully tax-exempt public intervention in the private real estate market through the development of the world's largest office building.

Of course, the World Trade Centre story is by no means a Port Authority story exclusively. The port agency sat at the epicenter of a complex and often fragile web of state, local and federal authorities. And while Tobin's role in the project was pivotal, it was certainly no more so than that of two other gentlemen who were lifelong, world-class practitioners of Burnham's Law: The Brothers Rockefeller. It could be said that if the towers had been given names instead of numbers, Nelson and David would have been just about right.

The seeds of the World Trade Centre were first planted in the post-war 1940s. Flush with victory, the Americans prepared for a new surge of economic growth. It was evident that the reconstruction of Europe would entail a huge increase in transatlantic trade. To capture these opportunities, the New York Legislature in 1946 created a World Trade Corporation to explore the possibilities for a Trade Centre in Manhattan. The project got as far as conceptual drawings that envisioned a \$140 million complex of 21 buildings covering about 10 blocks. The chief purpose of the 5 million square feet would not be offices, however, but exhibition space. The idea was dropped when the planners determined that fully 80% of the nation's 6,000 largest companies would be required to sign on as tenants in order to make the Centre financially viable. The World Trade Corporation instead recommended that the city concentrate on redeveloping and modernizing its waterfront. Shortly thereafter, City Hall would rebuff the Port Authority's bid to control the renewal of the New York waterfront, causing the authority to successfully focus instead on developing a vast container complex at Port Newark.

The Trade Centre idea disappeared for over a decade, but it never died. During that decade, New York grew vigorously and strengthened its leadership as North America's economic capital. But most of that growth was in midtown. Lower Manhattan was increasingly bypassed as a location to erect new buildings or set up new business. By the late 1950s, only one-fifth of the new commercial construction in New York was going up south of City Hall.

One exception was the 60-story headquarters of the Chase Manhattan Bank. Chase's president, David Rockefeller, seeing the bank's massive investment at risk from the

continuing relative decline of the district's real estate values, proposed the formation of a new business organization, the Downtown-Lower Manhattan Association (DLMA). Along with the chief executives of Morgan Guaranty Trust, AT&T, Guardian Life Insurance and other captains of finance, Rockefeller and the DLMA set out to find a strategy for restoring downtown's former lustre. In 1958, the association retained one of the nation's premier architectural partnerships, Skidmore, Owings & Merrill (SOM) to develop a plan for "a new Lower Manhattan." SOM proposed a wholesale rebuilding and expansion of the financial district: The narrow streets would be closed, others widened, traffic redistributed and over 100 blocks razed. Various features of the SOM plan were implemented in some form or other; a Civic Centre east of City Hall, a large marina on the East River that presaged the South Street Seaport, a modern East River heliport. It also suggested a World Trade Centre.

Rockefeller sent the report on to Mayor Robert F. Wagner, and called SOM right back. He was intrigued by the Trade Centre idea and wanted to know more. By January of 1960, DLMA had in hand a proposal for a \$250 million Trade Centre to be erected on a 13-acre site at the east end of Wall Street. It was to include a 70-story office-hotel building, an international trade mart for the exhibition of goods, a securities exchange building, a retail arcade, and large plaza, all built upon a two-story platform that would supersede and displace the conventional street grid. The Trade Centre plan had many of the features of other multi-building complexes that the Rockefellers had a hand in developing: The United Nations, Lincoln Centre, and above all, midtown's architectural jewel, Rockefeller Centre.

David Rockefeller sent the DLMA report to Wagner, to his brother Nelson, New York's governor, and, significantly, to New Jersey Governor Robert Meyner. DLMA proposed that the Port Authority should study the project. Port Authority staff had worked with DLMA and their architects on the initial plan. More importantly, said Rockefeller, the Port Authority enjoyed three significant advantages needed to "activate" the proposal: The power of eminent domain; sufficiently large credit capacity; and the proven professional expertise and experience to realize the ambitious plan.

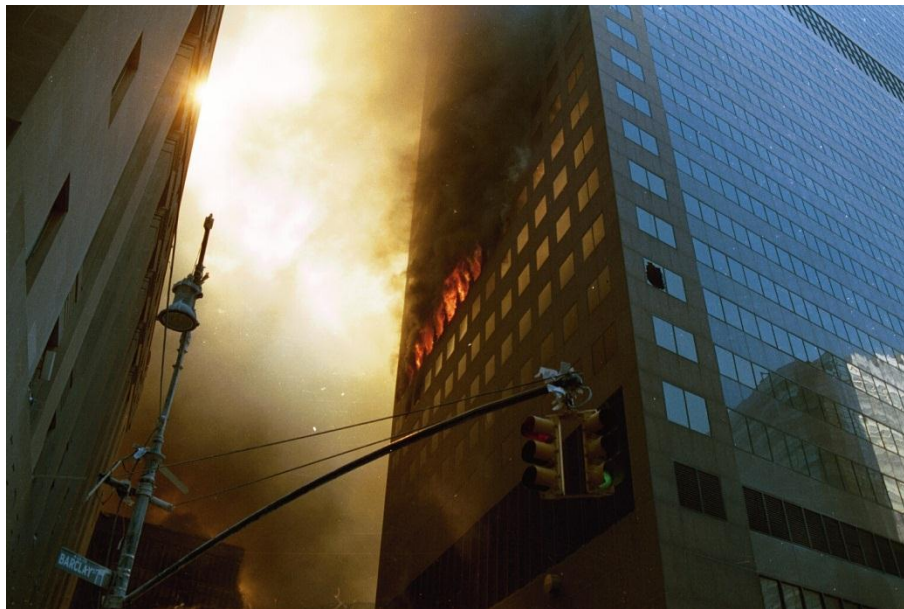
The Port Authority was delighted to take up Rockefeller's suggestion that they study the SOM plans for a World Trade Centre on the East River. To do the study, they convened an architects' panel consisting of three of America's most prominent practitioners, Gordon Bunshaft of SOM, Wallace K. Harrison, the Rockefeller "family architect," and Edward Durrell Stone. Coordinating the study was former Port Authority architect and planner, Richard Adler.

In March of 1961, the agency issued a proposal for a \$335-million project of 11 million square feet that would include a 72-story world trade mart, with a hotel, a world trade

institute and exhibition facility, a 30-story world commerce exchange to house government offices and agencies, a 20-story Trade Centre gateway building housing international banking, law and other business services, and a securities exchange building, in the shape of a tapered barrel, that would house the stock and commodity markets.

The Port Authority report said the Trade Centre would “stimulate the flow of commerce through the Port, would be economically feasible, and, due to its unique problems of financing, organization and operation, could only be undertaken by a public agency.” The agency promised that by consolidating world trade business functions at a single location, “The improvements in efficiency would bring savings in time and money, which would in turn attract greater cargo tonnage.” Equally important, the Trade Centre “would provide an appropriate symbol of the Port’s pre-eminence.”

- WTC7 North Side Plaza
(47-story offices) ²²



WTC7 © Steve Spak

Company	Business Services	Floor(s)	Sq Feet
Salomon Smith Barney	Financial Institutions	GRND,1-6,13,18-46	1202900
Provident Financial Management	Financial Institutions	7,13	9000
American Express Bank International	Financial Institutions	7,8,13	106117
U.S. Secret Service	Government	9,10	85343

²² The building was completed in 1987, operated by Silverstein Properties Inc.

WTC7 North Side Plaza
(Cont'd)

Company	Business Services	Floor(s)	Sq Feet
Standard Chartered Bank	Financial Institutions	10,13,26,27	111398
Securities & Exchange Commission	Financial Institutions	11,12,13	106117
United States Equal Opportunity Commission	Government	18	N/A
NAIC Securities	Insurance	19	22500
ITT Hartford Insurance Group		19-21	122590
First State Management Group, Inc	Insurance	21	4000
Federal Home Loan Bank	Financial Institutions	22	47490
Mayor's Office of Emergency Mgmt	Government	23	45815
Internal Revenue Service Regional Council	Government	24,25	90430

IV Introduction

“I went down to the scene, and we setup HQ at 75 Barkley Street, which was right there with Police Commissioner and the Fire Commissioner. They had an Emergency Management, and we were operating out of there when we were told that the World Trade Centre was going to collapse.”

—Mayor Giuliani
(ABC News 12:01 p.m.: September 11, 2001)



*Fumes coming out of wet soil at Ground Zero
Image taken October 28, 2001
© ex-FEMA employee: Kurt Sonnenfeld*

Fire Engineering

Selling Out The Investigation

Bill Manning

January 1, 2002

Did they throw away the locked doors from the Triangle Shirtwaist Fire? Did they throw away the gas can used at the Happyland Social Club Fire? Did they cast aside the pressure-regulating valves at the Meridian Plaza Fire? Of course not. But essentially, that's what they're doing at the World Trade Center. For more than three months, structural steel from the World Trade Center has been and continues to be cut up and sold for scrap. Crucial evidence that could answer many questions about high-rise building design practices and performance under fire conditions is on the slow boat to China, perhaps never to be seen again in America until you buy your next car.

Such destruction of evidence shows the astounding ignorance of government officials to the value of a thorough, scientific investigation of the largest fire-induced collapse in world history. I have combed through our national standard for fire investigation, NFPA 921, but nowhere in it does one find an exemption allowing the destruction of evidence for buildings over 10 stories tall. Hoping beyond hope, I have called experts to ask if the towers were the only high-rise buildings in America of lightweight, center-core construction. No such luck. I made other calls asking if these were the only buildings in America with light density, sprayed-on fireproofing. Again, no luck-they were two of thousands that fit the description. Comprehensive disaster investigations mean increased safety. They mean positive change. NASA knows it. The NTSB knows it. Does FEMA know it? No.

Fire Engineering has good reason to believe that the "official investigation" blessed by FEMA and run by the American Society of Civil Engineers is a half-baked farce that may already have been commandeered by political forces whose primary interests, to put it mildly, lie far afield of full disclosure. Except for the marginal benefit obtained from a three-day, visual walk-through of evidence sites conducted by ASCE investigation committee members-described by one close source as a "tourist trip" no one's checking the evidence for anything. Maybe we should live and work in planes. That way, if disaster strikes, we will at least be sure that a thorough investigation will help find ways to increase safety for our survivors. As things now stand and if they continue in such fashion, the investigation into the World Trade Center fire and collapse will amount to paper and computer-generated hypotheticals. However, respected members of the fire protection engineering community are beginning to raise red flags, and a resonating theory has emerged: The structural damage from the planes and the explosive ignition of jet fuel in themselves were not enough to bring down the towers. Rather, theory has it, the subsequent contents fires attacking the questionably fireproofed lightweight

trusses and load-bearing columns directly caused the collapses in an alarmingly short time.

Of course, in light of there being no real evidence thus far produced, this could remain just unexplored theory. The frequency of published and unpublished reports raising questions about the steel fireproofing and other fire protection elements in the buildings, as well as their design and construction, is on the rise. The builders and owners of the World Trade Center property, the Port Authority of New York-New Jersey, a governmental agency that operates in an accountability vacuum beyond the reach of local fire and building codes, has denied charges that the buildings' fire protection or construction components were substandard but has refused to cooperate with requests for documentation supporting its contentions.

Some citizens are taking to the streets to protest the investigation sellout. Sally Regenhard, for one, wants to know why and how the building fell as it did upon her unfortunate son Christian, an FDNY probationary firefighter. And so do we. Clearly, there are burning questions that need answers. Based on the incident's magnitude alone, a full-throttle, fully resourced, forensic investigation is imperative. More important, from a moral standpoint, for the safety of present and future generations who live and work in tall buildings-and for firefighters, always first in and last out-the lessons about the buildings' design and behaviour in this extraordinary event must be learned and applied in the real world. To treat the September 11 incident any differently would be the height of stupidity and ignorance. The destruction and removal of evidence must stop immediately. The federal government must scrap the current setup and commission a fully resourced blue ribbon panel to conduct a clean and thorough investigation of the fire and collapse, leaving no stones unturned.

Firefighters, this is your call to action. Turn to the article, WTC "Investigation?" A Call to Action in this issue and on <http://www.fire-eng.com>, then contact your representatives in Congress and officials in Washington and help us correct this problem immediately.

²³*Fair Use: For more information see footnote. ²³

Note a particular sentence in the above edition of "Fire Engineering" which was published in January 1, 2002: "The builders and owners of the World Trade Center property, the Port Authority of New York-New Jersey, a governmental agency that operates in an accountability vacuum beyond the reach of local fire and building codes, has denied charges that the buildings' fire protection or construction components were

²³ [<http://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/17/107.shtml>]

substandard but has refused to cooperate with requests for documentation supporting its contentions.”

In this work, we will give a report talked about at the beginning of this research. The report, entitled: *The Merritt & Harris Inc. Evaluation Report*, was requested by the Port Authority of New York-New Jersey in December 2000 on the safety and maintenance of the WTC. It is doubtful the writer of the above article in “Fire Engineering” (January 1, 2002,) knew of this report at the time, to which contradicts what the Port Authority of New York-New Jersey was saying.

Before going into the crucial report from Merritt & Harris, one more report must be noted: The Mineta Transportation Institute (MTI) published by Congress since 1991, had a publication released in September 2003 regarding the attacks under the title “MTI Report 02-06.”²⁴ On page 15 of the MTI report, it states how “New York City Police Department (NYPD) Inspector John Odermatt, OEM’s Commissioner, thought the event [attacks] might have been a freak accident involving a ground-to-air missile.” Note how two officials from the police department state some type of missile hit WTC1.

1. Officer Murray from the Police Desk in WTC5: “Missile had been fired from the Woolworth Building.”
2. John Odermatt the Inspector and OEM’s Commissioner: “Freak accident involving a ground-to-air missile.”

It is not peculiar these reports were arriving; September 11, 2001, was declared a National Special Security Event (NSSE). Similar ground-to-air missiles had already been setup in Florida where ex-president Bush was staying that day.

On September 10, 2002, two Sarasota media reports surfaced. One was from “Sarasota Magazine”: “Surface-to-air missiles had been placed on the roof of the Elementary School where President Bush was visiting.” A second report coming from the *Sarasota Herald-Tribune* was stating how identical surface-to-air missiles were also placed on the roof of the Colony Beach and Tennis Resort on Longboat Key, where Bush was residing during his stay in Florida on September 11, 2001.²⁵

Surface-to-Air missiles are lightweight, guided missiles designed to shoot down aircraft from a stationary position on the ground or from the deck of a warship. They are called “guided” missiles because they always contain a system, such as laser or radar beams, for “guiding” missiles toward their target following launch. The military calls surface-to-

²⁴ Library of Congress #20022114181. [<http://transweb.sjsu.edu>]

²⁵ [<http://s3.amazonaws.com/911timeline/2002/sarasotaheraldtribune091002.html>]

air missiles (or SAMs), that can be launched by one person (MANPADS), an acronym for Man-Portable Air Defense Systems. Their small size and easy transport makes them ideal elements of a guerrilla or terrorist arsenal. They are meant to be fired by two people, but in fact can be fired by one launcher. American SAMs are manufactured under the name “Stinger,” and were put into service in 1981. Between 500 and 1,500 Stingers were supplied to the mujahideen in the Soviet-Afghan war in the 1980s. It is commonly believed that Usama bin Laden has purchased some U.S. made Stingers, and in August 2006, the militant Sri Lankan group (Tamil Tigers) was alleged to have tried to buy surface to air missiles from FBI agents posing as arms dealers.

The Sarasota Herald-Tribune

The Day Before Everything Changed, President Bush Touched Locals’ Lives

Tom Bayles

September 10, 2002

The president strolled into the dining room just before 7 p.m., after a flight aboard Air Force One, and waiter Moo-Moo Yorsangchai was there to make sure he got whatever he needed. “He had fun that day,” Yorsangchai recalled of George W. Bush’s arrival in Sarasota on Sept. 10. “He was calling us by name. He was laughing.

“That name, Moo-Moo,” the president said. “I’ll never forget that.”

“I’ll never forget your name, either,” Yorsangchai replied.

Yorsangchai, a waiter at the Colony Beach & Tennis Resort, is one of a handful of Southwest Florida residents who met with the president in the final hours leading up to the attacks on Sept. 11, 2001. The waiters, resort managers, teachers, GOP leaders and law enforcement officers paint a picture of a president at ease, one who was looking forward to meeting children at Emma E. Booker Elementary and touting a literacy program the morning of the attacks. The memory of lightheartedness, and the buzz of anticipation and excitement, is in stark contrast to the images most people saw of the president in Sarasota the morning of the attacks and aboard Air Force One later in the day.

The Sarasota visit was to be largely unremarkable. In between his arrival and the school visit, Bush would dine with top Sarasota-Manatee Republicans, many of whom were glad to see him return to the state that was the stage for so many problems in the 2000 election. Instead, those in contact with Bush in the hours and minutes leading up to and during the attacks became part of history, witnessing a president just before his defining moment. Some witnessed that moment as it happened, as Bush learned of the attacks at Booker. He made his first address to the nation from there. Local authorities who had assisted the Secret Service in protecting VIPs before had to deal with the reality of

getting the president to safety. And the Colony, where the Bush team had been staying, was used by the Bush Administration as an information center during the disaster. “They had evacuated all the government buildings,” said Katherine Klauber Moulton, manager of the upscale resort. At one point, as the attacks unfolded, a Secret Service agent told her: “This is the temporary White House.” Hours before, everything was different.

“There was this light spirit,” Moulton recalled of the night of Sept. 10. “There was lighthearted conversations, easy communication and stories going back and forth. It was very comfortable.”

The buildup for the president’s arrival began about a week before. Tramm Hudson, chairman of the Republican Party of Sarasota County, was on the 16th tee at the Longboat Key Club when his cell phone rang. On the other end was Ron Ciaravella, owner of Dolphin Aviation, who told Hudson he had just sold 40,000 gallons of jet fuel to the Secret Service. The president was coming the next Monday. Hudson got in touch with the governor’s office, which told him that as far as presidential visits go, this one would be quiet and uneventful. The big event was a visit to Booker, but not much else. Hudson was told to tell no one.

Across Sarasota Bay, at Booker Elementary, Principal Gwendolyn Tose- Rigell watched as Secret Service agents “gently took over” her campus the morning of Sept. 6. Tose-Rigell had been called by White House officials five weeks earlier and told that Bush might come to Sarasota to talk to students about reading. The principal was interviewed by White House staffers, then by an official at the Florida Department of Education. Tose-Rigell, too, was sworn to secrecy. She was told “a couple of people” in an advance team would show up. “Instead of a couple of people, it was an entourage,” she said. “The kids were saying, ‘Who are all those men in black?’”

The 150 parents, students and teachers invited to the Sept. 11 event had to attend a meeting at the school with Bush staff two days before it. They were told where to stand, what to do and what not to do. Workers rearranged the school’s library to better accommodate lighting for television cameras. A White House stage artist, not teachers or students, designed the childish decorations that were eventually put on the wall behind the president. At the Colony, the Secret Service was getting everything secured for when the president arrived on Sept. 10. That included snipers and **surface-to-air missiles on the roof** and the Coast Guard patrolling just offshore. Everything was going perfectly.

On Sept. 10, Bush swooped into Jacksonville for a brief stop, then headed to Sarasota. Moulton and her stepmother got the president’s room ready. They vacuumed and

cleaned the mirrors twice, and made the bed with some of the family's fine French linens. They tucked in the corners, smoothed out the sheets, then did it again until the bed (and room) was flawless. The Secret Service then did one last run-through. They left it messy, by presidential visit standards, so Moulton made the room flawless one more time. A little over a half-hour later, the president pulled up to the Colony in his armored, black limousine. Moulton raced downstairs. "Welcome, Mr. President," she said. "We are very pleased to have you." Bush greeted everybody there, including a few staffers pushed into a side room. His mood was great. At 6:30 p.m., Bush got on an elevator operated by maintenance man Kenny Kufahl, who flubbed the controls. "He said, 'Son, relax a minute,'" Kufahl recalled Bush saying. "'You're making my men nervous,'" the president jokingly said, "and that makes me nervous. We'll get through this OK." Downstairs, top Republicans waited to dine with the president: Gov. Jeb Bush, the president's brother; former Gov. Bob Martinez; state Republican Party Chairman Al Cardenas; and state Sens. John McKay of Bradenton and Lisa Carlton of Sarasota, among others.

At the dinner table, the group talked about everything, from sports to Katherine Harris, who was out of the country. Somebody joked that the president should make her an ambassador so Hudson could run for Congress instead. "It was like sitting at the table with a bunch of your frat brothers talking about baseball," Hudson said. The president had chili con queso, Texas tortilla soup and a New York strip steak, cooked medium and served with pinto beans. He drank a few non-alcoholic beers. All of the food was prepared under the watchful eyes of Secret Service agents stationed in the kitchen. One guy even drank the water before Bush did. The dinner tab was \$1,172.72. Before heading upstairs to sleep on the fine linens, Bush signed a few menus for his guests, including one for Moo-Moo Yorsangchai.

The next morning, Bush went for a jog around a golf course at the Longboat Key Club. Agents in golf carts followed as he ran with a *Bloomberg News* reporter. Four and a half miles in 42 minutes. At 08:00 a.m., Manatee County Sheriff Charlie Wells, Sarasota County Sheriff Bill Balkwill, then-Sarasota Police Chief Gordon Jolly and Manatee County sheriff's Col. Ken Pearson met at the Colony for a brief chat with the president before they joined his motorcade to the elementary school. "He is totally unsuspecting about what is to happen," Wells said. "Here's a guy just ready to take on the day. It looked like, to me, he's saying, 'Glad to see you, but I'm ready to get on to the school and meet the kids.'" The motorcade arrived at Booker shortly before 09:00 a.m. School buses were lined up in front of the school to form a barricade. Agents on horseback patrolled the campus on Martin Luther King Jr. Way. Snipers were on the roof. All the phone lines were tapped, and one was linked directly to the White House. "It was the safest place in the world," teacher Sandra Kay Daniels said. "If you blew your nose and it wasn't time for you to blow your nose, they knew it."

Tose-Rigell had been instructed to greet Bush at his limo and introduce him to the crowd. But on arrival, Bush was instead whisked into a side room to take a telephone call from National Security Adviser Condoleeza Rice. After, the president told Tose-Rigell that a plane hit the World Trade Center, but that his visit would continue while his staff gathered more details. Just after 09:00 a.m., Bush entered Daniels' second-grade classroom. She began a lesson as the Secret Service agents lying in the trusses above her room listened along with the president and the children. Suddenly, a Marine responsible for carrying Bush's phone marched up to Balkwill, who was standing in a nearby side room. "Can you get me to a television?" the Marine asked while listening to someone talk to him in his ear piece. "We're not sure what's going on, but we need to see a television."

Three Secret Service agents, a SWAT member, the Marine and Balkwill turned on the television in a nearby front office as United Airlines Flight 175 out of Boston crashed into the south tower.

"We're out of here," the Marine told Balkwill. "Can you get everyone ready?" Meanwhile, Bush's chief of staff, Andrew Card, walked up to Bush as he was listening to the class and whispered in his ear. The president let Daniels finish her lesson, then returned to the side room and got back on the phone with Rice. The president told Tose-Rigell what had happened: "He said what we thought was a commercial plane (accident) was actually a terrorist attack." At 09:30 a.m., Bush stepped up to the podium in Booker's library and delivered the news of a terrorist attack on the country. Seconds later, the president was whisked away. Said Tose-Rigell: "It was like a blink, and poof, he was gone."

²⁶*Fair Use: For more information see footnote. ²⁶

Further into the MTI report, it notes "As the North Tower collapsed, [10:28 a.m.] federal staff members were labouring to remove boxes of contraband and other evidence for safeguarding." This would be from WTC7 which imploded at 5:20 p.m. By the time Flight UA175 hit WTC2 at 09:02 a.m., "The OEM staff was ordered to evacuate Building 7 immediately as a precaution, but interview sources indicate they did not initially respond with a sense of urgency. They calmly collected personal belongings and began removing OEM records, but they were urged to abandon everything and leave the building quickly. Those interviewed believe that order saved their lives."

Though the report does not mention if other offices were also evacuated in WTC7 at this time, it stands to reason that if the Office of Emergency Management (OEM) staff had any hint or notice of other persons in WTC7, they would have requested their

²⁶ [<http://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/17/107.shtml>]

evacuation. Around 09:30 a.m., WTC7 had started to catch fire on floors 5, 12, and 15, according to Structural Engineer Matthys Levy in an interview for History Channel.²⁷ These floors were solely occupied by the Salomon Smith Barney financial institutions occupying a total of 1,202,900 square feet.

In 1988, Salomon Brothers signed a long-term lease, and became the main tenants of the World Trade Centre 7, which imploded late in the after of the attacks. As Silverstein Properties Inc., tells us, WTC7 was extensively renovated in 1989 to accommodate the needs of Salomon Brothers.²⁸ Most of three existing floors were removed as tenants continued to occupy other floors, and more than 350 tons (U.S.) of steel were added to construct three double-height trading floors. Nine diesel generators were installed on the 5th floor as part of a backup power station. “Essentially,” District Manager of Silverstein Properties noted, “Salomon is constructing a building within a building, and it’s an occupied building, which complicates the situation.”²⁹ From the same article, Larry Silverstein (owner) noted how the unusual task was possible, because it was designed to allow for “entire portions of floors to be removed without affecting the building’s structural integrity, on the assumption that someone might need double-height floors.”

At the time of the attacks, Salomon Smith Barney was by far the largest tenant in WTC7 occupying:

- 1,202,900 sq ft (111,750 m²)
- 64% of the building
- Floors 28-45

By 5:20 p.m., the building was totally deserted; there was nobody to pull out of the building only the building itself remained to be pulled down, as Mr. Silverstein clearly referred to this when he said “pull it.”³⁰ According to a statement report by Lieutenant General Michael V. Hayden (USAF Director) of the National Security Agency (NSA) and Chief of Central Security Service (CSS) in October 17, 2002, the following was reported:

²⁷ [<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lnWoIWe7qFw&feature=related>]

²⁸ *New York Times* (February 19, 1989).

²⁹ *Ibid.*,

³⁰ Larry Silverstein, “America Rebuilds” (PBS) September 10, 2002.

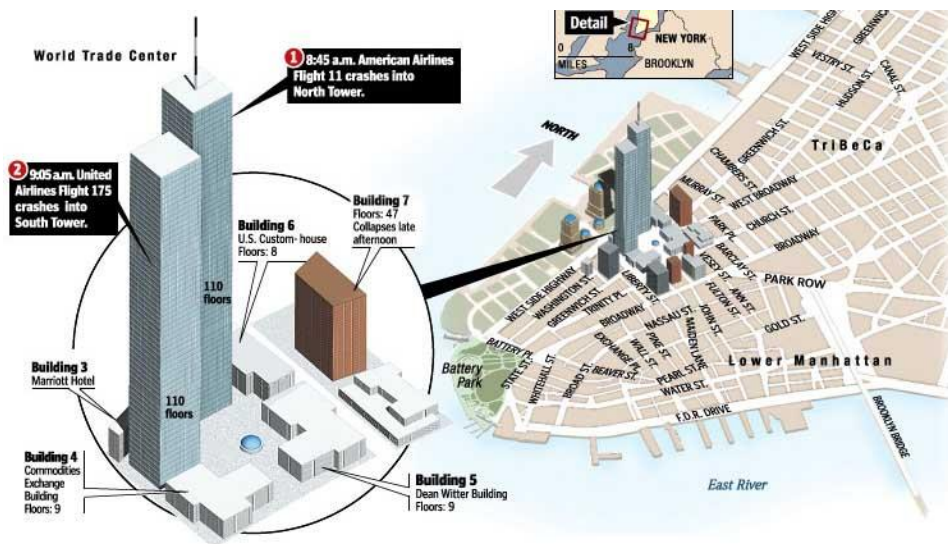
3. Shortly after the attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon, our director of Signals Intelligence (SIGINT) visited and calmed an emotionally shattered counterterrorism (CT) shop. That shop is located near the top floor of one of our high-rise buildings. For obvious reasons we had tried to move as many folks as possible into the adjacent lower buildings but we could not afford to move the CT shop. When I visited them later that afternoon, not only were they hard at work, they were defiantly tacking up blackout curtains to mask their location. Americans should be proud of these dedicated men and women who serve in the front lines of the war against terrorism.

It is not clear in the above extract, if the SIGINT and CT offices were located in WTC7. However, many government security agencies were located in this building as the following FEMA list displays tenant occupancy.

Tenant	Agency	Floor
Mechanical Floors		46-47
Salomon Smith Barney	Financial Institutions	28-45
Standard Chartered Bank	Financial Institutions	26-27
Internal Revenue Service Regional Council	Government	25
Department of Defense		
Central Intelligence Agency		
Internal Revenue Service		24
Mayor's Office of Emergency Mgmt.	Government	23
Federal Home Loan Bank	Financial Institutions	22
First State Management Group, Inc.	Insurance	21
ITT Hartford Insurance Group		19-21
NAIC Securities	Insurance	19
Equal Employment Opportunity		18
VACANT	VACANT	14-17
Provident Financial Management	Financial Institutions	13
Securities & Exchange Commission	Financial Institutions	11-13
U.S. Secret Service	Government	9-10
American Express Bank International	Financial Institutions	7-8
OEM generators and day tank		7 (partial)
Switchgear storage		6
Switchgear, generators, transformers		5
Switchgear		4
SSB Conference Centre		3
Switchgear		2
Loading docks lobby		1

WTC7 would have had the crème de la crème of secretive documents and cases that could be stored in a complex, outside Washington D.C. Cases and files from corporate fraud to possibly alleged UFO sightings. But what will be of interest is that this building

kept all documents tied to cases like Worldcom and ENRON's \$70 billion California electricity swindle.



The 47-storey Salomon Smith Barney Brothers building, close to the Twin Towers, already leased by Silverstein Properties, Inc., imploded at 5:20 p.m., in 6:50 seconds.

Guardian News

Bryce Robert: Bad Company

November 4, 2002

J-R Ewing never talked about pipelines. Jett Rink was interested in drilling for oil, not shipping it through a maze of unseen steel tubes. Real men - particularly fictional ones like Ewing and Rink - find oil and gas. Lesser mortals navigate the maze of engineering, metallurgical and legal wrangles that are needed to get those hydrocarbons delivered to the nearest refinery or storage terminal. Face is, there's no sex in laying pipe.

Yet pipelines are the conduit for the American Dream. Every year, pipelines carry some 550 billion gallons of crude and petroleum products to refineries, airports, rail yards and other locations. Trillions of cubic feet of natural gas are moved through some 2 million miles of interstate, intrastate and local pipelines.

Pipelines are the largely invisible, sometimes dangerous, infrastructure that allows America to consume more energy than any country on earth. By the early 1990s, when Jeff Skilling, a former McKinsey consultant, began his rise to power within ENRON, the company and its leaders were, says one veteran gas man, "the kings of the American pipeline business." Enron owned the greatest collection of tubular steel infrastructure ever assembled in one company. It was transporting or selling 17.5% of all the gas

consumed in the United States.

ENRON Oil and Gas, a subsidiary of ENRON Corp, was in business with George W. Bush back in 1986: Bush the States. A successful oilman he was not. Bush's forays into the energy business had been nothing short of disastrous. In 1984, Bush had no choice but to merge his faltering firm, Bush Exploration Company, with another company, Spectrum 7. But by mid-1986, Bush had done his magic on the privately owned Spectrum 7. The company wasn't producing much energy of any kind, and Bush was actively trying to sell again. Despite Spectrum 7's lousy record, it somehow got into business with ENRON Oil and Gas. And on October 16, 1986, ENRON Oil and Gas announced that it had completed a well a few miles outside of Midland, Texas, that was producing 24,000 cubic feet of natural gas and 411 barrels of oil per day. ENRON owned 52% of the well; 10% belonged to Spectrum 7. Younger was many things, including the eldest son of the vice president of the United States.

Now, the oil and gas business is full of speculators, and wells are often drilled with multiple investors with varying backgrounds. But the early Bush-Enron connection points out just how small the energy business is. Lay's ties to George W Bush go back to 1980, when Bush made his first bid for the White House. Bush, who had recently served as director of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), needed campaign funds after his surprise win in the Iowa caucuses.

So Lay, who had probably met Bush through mutual friends in the energy business in Houston, gave money to Bush's campaign. Though Bush didn't win, Ronald Reagan made him vice president. Bush went on to chair the panel that pushed Reagan's task force on deregulation. One of Reagan's biggest moves in deregulation involved the lifting of federal controls on natural gas markets, a move that Lay had long favoured.

When George Herbert Walker Bush (father) got to the White House, he did not forget Lay. Bush rewarded Lay during his presidency with one of the most coveted perks of being a presidential pal, a sleep-over at the White House. When Bush the son decided to run for governor of Texas in fall 1993, one of his first stops on the campaign trail was Houston. During his visit, George W Bush asked Lay to be the finance chairman of his campaign in Harris County, which includes Houston. Lay did not take the job. He preferred to give Bush a \$12,500 cheque and work behind the scenes. In his stead, Bush's campaign in the county was headed by Lay's second in command at ENRON, Rich Kinder. In all, Lay, Kinder, and other ENRON executives donated \$146,500 to Bush, almost seven times more than the amount they gave to the incumbent candidate, Democrat Ann Richards. The donations by the executives, combined with money from ENRON's political action committee, made the Houston company Bush's biggest campaign contributor.

After Bush defeated Richards, ENRON gave \$50,000 to Bush's inaugural committee. Lay began lobbying Bush almost immediately. In December 1994, before Bush moved into the Governor's mansion in downtown Austin, Lay began sending him regular letters on energy policy, tax issues, lawsuit reform and other matters. That month, Lay asked Bush to appoint Pat Wood, who supported the deregulation of electric utilities, to the State's public utility commission. Bush complied with Lay's request. And later on, Bush would appoint Wood, again at Lay's recommendation, to the federal energy regulatory commission.

ENRON's connections in the White House went much further than Bush. The new president's chief economic adviser, Larry Lindsey, was on ENRON's payroll before going to the White House, earning \$100,000 in consulting fees from the Houston Company. Marc Racicot, the former governor of Montana, lobbied for ENRON before Bush named him to lead the Republican national committee. Robert Zoellick, Bush's choice for US trade representative, served on an ENRON advisory council. Thomas White, Bush's secretary of the army, was the vice chairman of ENRON Energy Services, a money-losing charade of a company. Nevertheless, when White left ENRON, he owned more than \$25 million in the company's stock. Bush's chief strategist and political guru, Karl Rove, owned more than \$100,000 of ENRON stock when Bush took office.

One of ENRON's most important executives was Herbert Pug Winokur, a board member of DynCorp, which is a CIA sponsored company, once directed by ex-CIA director James Woolsey.

Founded in 1946, DynCorp is among the largest company-owned technology and services companies in the United States, providing IT, outsourcing and technical solutions for public and private sectors worldwide. DynCorp's clients include the Defense and State Departments, and the Environmental Protection, among others. Capricorn distributed 70% of its DynCorp investment to its partners in early 1997. DynCorp was one of the lead contractors for the War on Drugs in South America called "Plan Colombia." On November 12, 2001, only two months after 9/11, DynCorp, was awarded a \$322 million contract to develop, produce and store vaccines for the Department of Defense becoming DynCorp Vaccine Company, creating a joint venture of DynCorp and Porton International Ltd.

ENRON's assistance, by the CIA ENRON dealmaker Frank Wisner Jr., muscled the company into lucrative overseas contracts, most notably in India and the Philippines. ENRON's deal to manage a power plant in the Philippines was due largely to Wisner's efforts. Based in Subic Bay, a former US military outpost, the power plant was taken over by ENRON in 1993, two months after the last American troops left the base. Wisner is credited with helping ENRON win a \$2.8 billion deal in India, building a power plant

near Bombay. The project became under heavy fire for being over-priced, and the deal continues to simmer with allegations of alleged bribes.

After 9/11 another major client of DynCorp's became the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). DynCorp promised to do a \$51 million upgrade of the FBI network for the information technology and transport network components of its Trilogy program, a \$300 million, three-year initiative to update the FBI backbone network. And, on December 13, 2002, Computer Sciences Corporation (CSC) and DynCorp announced they entered into a merger agreement providing for the acquisition of DynCorp by CSC.

On March 11, 2005, Representative Cynthia McKinney requested information from Secretary Rumsfeld and General Myers on the DynCorp scandal as follows:

Representative Cynthia McKinney

Mr. Secretary, I watched President Bush deliver a moving speech at the United Nations in September 2003, in which he mentioned the crisis of the sex trade. The President called for the punishment of those involved in this horrible business. But at the very moment of that speech, DynCorp was exposed for having been involved in the buying and selling of young women and children. While all of this was going on, DynCorp kept the Pentagon contract to administer the smallpox and anthrax vaccines, and is now working on a plague vaccine through the Joint Vaccine Acquisition Program. Mr. Secretary, is it policy of the U.S. Government to reward companies that traffic in women and little girls?

Rumsfeld

Thank you, Representative. First, the answer to your first question is no, absolutely not, the policy of the United States Government is clear, unambiguous, and opposed to the activities that you described. The second question...

Representative Cynthia McKinney

Well how do you explain the fact that DynCorp and its successor companies have received and continue to receive government contracts?

Rumsfeld

I would have to go and find the facts, but there are laws and rules and regulations with respect to government contracts, and there are times that corporations do things they should not do, in which case they tend to be suspended for some period; there are times then that (the under the laws and the rules and regulations for) passed by the Congress and implemented by the Executive branch; that corporations can get off of, out of the penalty box if you will, and be permitted to

engage in contracts with the government. They're generally not barred in perpetuity.

Representative Cynthia McKinney

This contract; this company, was never in the penalty box.

Rumsfeld

I'm advised by Dr. Chu that it was not the corporation that was engaged in the activities you characterized but I'm told it was an employee of the corporation, and it was some years ago in the Balkans that that took place.

Cam Simpson from the Washington Bureau in December 27, 2005, stated: "Three years ago, President Bush declared that he had "zero tolerance" for trafficking in humans by the government's overseas contractors, and two years ago Congress mandated a similar policy. But notwithstanding the president's statement and the congressional edict, the Defense Department has yet to adopt a policy to bar human trafficking."

*Fair Use: For more information see footnote. ³¹



Turning to another building, on November 1, 2001, ex-New York Mayor Rudolph Giuliani announced that "more than \$230 million" worth of gold and silver bars that had been stored in a bomb-proof vault under WTC4 had been recovered. A *New York Times* article reported how "Two Brinks trucks were at ground zero on Wednesday to start hauling away the \$200 million in gold and silver that the

Bank of Nova Scotia had stored in a vault under the trade center. A team of 30 firefighters and police officers are helping to move the metals, a task that can be measured practically down to the flake but that has been rounded off at 379,036 ounces of gold and 29,942,619 ounces of silver."

Reports describing the contents of the vault suggest that nearly \$1 billion in precious metals was also stored under WTC4. A figure of \$650 million in a National Real Estate Investor article published after the attack is apparently based on pre-attack reports, stating how "unknown to most people at the time, \$650 million in gold and silver was being kept in a special vault four floors beneath Four World Trade Center." An article in the Times Online gives the following rundown of precious metals that were being stored in the WTC4 vault belonging to Comex.

- Comex metals trading: 3,800 gold bars weighing 12 tons and worth more than \$100 million

³¹ [<http://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/17/107.shtml>]

- Comex clients: 800,000 ounces of gold with a value of about \$220 million
- Comex clients: 102 million ounces of silver, worth \$430 million
- Bank of Nova Scotia: \$200 million of gold

The article is not clear as to whether the \$200 million in gold reported by the Bank of Nova Scotia was part of the \$220 million in gold held by Comex for clients. If so, the total would be \$750 million; otherwise \$950 million.

There appear to be no reports of precious metals discovered between November 2001, when the completion of excavation took place several months later. Assuming that the above reports described the value of precious metals in the vaults before the attack, and that the \$230 million mentioned by Mr. Giuliani represented the approximate value of metals recovered, it would seem that at least the better part of a billion dollars, worth of precious metals, went missing. Surely it is not plausible, that whatever destroyed the towers also vaporized gold and silver, which are dense, inert metals that are extremely unlikely to participate in chemical reactions with other materials. Regardless, some billion dollars of precious metals are missing from a bomb-proof vault, according to the ex-Mayor Giuliani.

An article in The Sierra Times suggests that gold was recovered from two trucks in a tunnel under WTC5, giving rise to suspicions that the trucks were being used to remove the gold from the vaults before the South Tower exploded. However, this report may have been based on an erroneous reading of other reports that describe the removal of crushed vehicles from a tunnel under WTC5 in order to gain access to the vaults under WTC4 to remove their contents. Whichever way this treasure subject is looked at, there seems to be a huge discrepancy between the value of gold and silver reported recovered, and the value reported to have been stored. There are a number of possible explanations, from outright theft using the attack as cover (just like in the movie *Die Hard*) to insurance fraud.

The MTI report goes on to say that “The collapse of the World Trade Center towers knocked out Verizon’s switching center in Lower Manhattan and severely damaged the infrastructure for cellular telephones. Telephone communications for NYPD Command and Control was also destroyed in the attack. As a consequence, cell-phone service was subsequently overloaded. NYC Transit lost a key portion of its fiber-optic network in one tunnel. The new repeaters installed inside the World Trade Center towers worked until the towers collapsed, but the Port Authority police radios did not work in the tunnels. Furthermore, the emergency communications systems were not all interoperable. Communications problems impeded overall coordination.”

According to an ex-FEMA employee, 35 year old Kurt Sonnenfeld was dispatched to videotape and photograph the rescue and recovery effort at ground zero in the weeks after the attacks. There was no restriction on what Mr. Sonnenfeld could film and no documents were signed by him that passed ownership of the footage to FEMA. According to the TVtechnology Website, Sonnenfeld was FEMA's Denver-based Region 8 Public Affairs Officer and he worked the site as one of only four FEMA photographers along with FEMA's Denver-based Region 8 Deputy Public Affairs officer Jim Chestnutt.

At about 1.40 a.m., on the morning of January 1, 2002, police officers answered a possible suicide call from the Sonnenfeld home in LoDo Colorado. The police were forced to break a window to enter the house because, according to Sonnenfeld, he could not open the door because he did not have the keys. "I even helped them in by moving furniture" Sonnenfeld stated. According to police however, once they were inside, officers were forced to wrestle Sonnenfeld to the floor after he became combative.

Police found Sonnenfeld's wife, Nancy Sonnenfeld, on a chaise lounge in an upstairs bedroom with a bullet wound behind her right ear. She was still alive but unconscious and breathing heavily. She died six hours later. Dr. Amy Martin of the Denver coroner's office found numerous bruises on Nancy Sonnenfeld's body, which she said indicated the woman had been involved in a struggle. There were bruises under her chin, and on her left kneecap, right elbow, right foot and both hands. Sonnenfeld asked detectives to perform tests that would show his wife killed herself. He asked that Nancy's hands be tested for gunpowder residue, which he said would show she fired the gun. He also asked that he be given a polygraph test. Tests showed there was a very small amount of gunpowder residue on the victim's right hand, and none on Sonnenfeld's hands, which were covered with blood. Also, the only fingerprint found on the gun belonged to the victim and was found on the gun's magazine.

Friends and family attested to a failing marriage and Sonnenfeld's drug habit (heroin) as the cause, and police claimed that they knew that Nancy Sonnenfeld planned to leave her husband because she had found him using heroin and sleeping with other women during a trip to Thailand in November 2001. "It's hard to believe," said Nancy Sonnenfeld's father, Bill Campbell. "We don't hate Kurt. He was a wonderful guy and they had a wonderful marriage for 10 years. I know he loved our Nancy. We knew they were beginning to have problems, but we absolutely don't know what happened that night." Nancy Sonnenfeld's mother however said she never believed that her daughter killed herself: "I'm glad I've had the time to get over all of this because now I can face it," Eleanor Campbell said. "We loved Kurt. But he was not the same Kurt we used to know. Denver police were naturally disinclined to believe that they were dealing with a case of suicide and took Sonnenfeld into custody where he remained for several months awaiting trial.

On June 14, 2002, one day before the trial date, Deputy District Attorney Michelle Ann Amico dismissed first-degree murder charges against Sonnenfeld apparently on the basis of a suicide note written by Nancy Sonnenfeld which police had not taken into evidence. Public defender Carrie Thompson stated: "Our investigators found a letter written in Nancy's own hand consistent with a suicide letter, although it was very cryptic." The letter said, "What is more beautiful than love and death?" with the word "love" scratched out. "Kurt, please get help." The letter was found behind a framed photograph of Kurt Sonnenfeld. Nancy Sonnenfeld's sister, Amy Leek, said the family knew this was coming but would have no comment on the news.

According to Sonnenfeld, police abused him during his stay in prison. "Police beat me and at the precinct, one of them suffocated me and another forced me to inhale something I think may have been pepper. I was kept in solitary confinement with no water and no windows. The toilet was a hole in the middle of the floor. It had to be flushed from outside. They flushed it often for fun, as that flooded the room." Sonnenfeld also claimed that police hid and tampered with evidence, ignored the suicide note and dismissed his request for a polygraph test. "Police started lying to hide my injuries suffered during three beatings in jail. They said my wife was shot in the back of the head or in her chest. There is clear evidence that she shot herself behind the temple. Paraffin tests showed residue of gunpowder in her hand and none on mine and the gun had her fingerprints and not mine," stated Sonnenfeld. He accused one named Denver detective of seeking to destroy his reputation and feeding the press false information, adding that the detective had contradicted assertions that he made during an earlier court hearing.

After his release in 2002, Sonnenfeld filed a law suit against the police for \$20 million for false arrest, false imprisonment, deprivation of civil rights, and brutality. On arriving home from prison Sonnenfeld claims that his computer was missing and he began to be harassed in various ways; light bulbs at his home would be found unscrewed, locks unlocked, and he would be followed and photographed despite taking refuge at friends' homes in other cities and states.

During the period after his release in June 2002, Sonnenfeld claims that federal authorities asked a co-worker (at ground zero) about the tapes he had made of the wreckage of the WTC site and that the co-worker stated that he believed that Sonnenfeld had handed them over to the authorities in New York. In reality, Sonnenfeld claims that he had stored them in a make-up box in a closet.

In February 2003, Sonnenfeld traveled to the Argentine coastal city of San Bernardo staying in the apartment of the uncle of a friend, where he met his current wife Paula who he married three months later in April 2003. Since then Sonnenfeld has claimed

that the harassment continued in Argentina. In an October 2005 article in the Buenos Aires Herald, Sonnenfeld stated that he and his wife were being followed and photographed. To support these assertions, Sonnenfeld provided pictures showing a man allegedly taking pictures of him in Puerto Madero. He also provided a picture of a message sent to his cell phone that read, "Watch what you are doing" and signed "any," which his wife Paula takes for "anybody."

After moving to Argentina, Sonnenfeld had the make-up box containing video evidence from ground zero shipped to him along with other possessions. At the end of July 2004, he and his second wife went to the American embassy in Buenos Aires to enquire about a visa for his wife to travel to the U.S. Sonnenfeld and his wife claim that Paula was treated "cruelly" by embassy staff. Since moving to Argentina, Sonnenfeld has worked as a TV producer and participated as an actor in a Burger King TV advertisement that was aired in the U.S. Sonnenfeld claims that he offered the WTC footage to several local Argentine TV programs for the third anniversary of the attack, but nothing that he had not shown to other media before.

In September 2004, U.S. prosecutors filed new charges against Sonnenfeld over his first wife's death stating that new information had come to light based mainly on the testimony of two men who had shared the same cell as Sonnenfeld in 2002. According to reports, one month after Sonnenfeld was released, former cell-mate Robert Dryer said that Sonnenfeld had told him how he shot his wife behind the ear and put her finger on the gun's trigger as he pulled it himself. Another former inmate, Damian Whitehead, said he and Sonnenfeld met after they were released from jail. According to him, Sonnenfeld said he killed his wife and that he couldn't bear to have her leave him.

Sonnenfeld told the Buenos Aires Herald: "In August 2004, I delivered some demo to a TV producer. A week later, on August 31, Interpol arrested me. I find that extremely coincidental. A month before, I had gone to the embassy." Sonnenfeld spent seven months in Villa Devoto prison in Buenos Aires pending a U.S. extradition request after the refiling of charges of first-degree murder by the U.S. government that he dismisses as groundless. He shows a copy of a U.S. Embassy extradition request dated August 13, 2004, that reads: "The ensuing investigation has established that Mr. Sonnenfeld killed her." But Sonnenfeld argues, "That is prejudging and reviving the same lies that had been already dismissed. The Argentine judge dealing with the extradition request, Daniel Rafecas, finally rejected it on the grounds that Sonnenfeld has sought asylum in Argentina and that the U.S. government has not provided sufficient guarantees that Sonnenfeld will not face the death penalty if extradited.

In response, the U.S. government appealed the ruling and the decision now rests in the hands of the Argentine Supreme Court. Sonnenfeld has appealed to various

humanitarian organizations including the Human Rights Commission of the Argentine parliament where, on September 12, 2006, discussions began on whether or not to provide Sonnenfeld with political asylum. Part of the discussions included proposals to deal with limiting the scope of the actions on Argentine soil of agents of the intelligence agencies of other nations, a point which was raised as a result of Sonnenfeld's testimony about his harassment since arriving in Argentina.

In an interview with Argentine daily newspaper el Pais on September 10, 2006, Sonnenfeld stated that the fact that he continued to be harassed even after he moved to Argentina led him to begin to understand that the core of the problem was the tapes he had made at ground zero: "At that point I realized that they were after something else; the tapes of ground zero in my possession." In faltering Spanish and with the help of his second wife Paula, Sonnenfeld answers each question with abundant documentation. He produces papers, signed by the Deputy District Attorney, which show that he was finally cleared as the author of his first wife's murder. He offers copies of American newspaper articles in which the Denver police are denounced for having dismissed evidence that his wife committed "suicide," and the police photos of his bruised face, evidence, he says, of police brutality. Sonnenfeld also makes reference to the testimony of the two prisoners who, "in exchange for a reduction in their sentences, swore to the same police that I accused of torture, that I had confessed to the murder of my wife. The testimonies reopened the case and dismissed my suit against the Denver police." Sonnenfeld displays documents to show that he never attempted to hide his identity and even presented himself to the U.S. embassy in an effort to return to the U.S. with his new wife, an act which, two weeks later, led to his arrest and the serving of an extradition warrant.

Q: What exactly was he able to document at the WTC site?

A: I was the only person, with camera in hand, with total and absolute access to any area of ground zero and the WTC. Any other cameras that were within that area would have been confiscated and the person carrying them arrested.

Q: But what exactly are in these images of yours that could contradict the official U.S. government version of events on 9/11?

A: What I saw at certain moments and in certain places is very frightening, I don't know how to put it in words, what I saw leads me to the terrible conclusion that there was foreknowledge of what was going to happen. The precautions that were taken to save certain things that the authorities there considered irreplaceable or invaluable. For example, certain things were missing that could only have been removed with a truck,

yet after the first plane hit one of the towers, everything in Manhattan collapsed and no one could have gotten near the towers to do that.

Q: What things were removed?

A: Several offices of the U.S. intelligence agencies were located in the WTC, including the second most important CIA building in the country. [WTC7] From some of these locations certain documentation that was irreplaceable was removed. I don't want to give too many details because our future, our lives, depend on this. The information of which I speak is already distributed in several places.

The documentation removed from WTC7 that Sonnenfeld referred to were mentioned (as given earlier) from the statement report by Lieutenant General Michael V. Hayden (USAF Director) of the National Security Agency (NSA) and Chief of Central Security Service (CSS) in October 17, 2002.

On February 23, 2006, Sonnenfeld displayed a selection of his photographs from ground zero at the La Boheme Salen gallery in Buenos Aires. The Buenos Aires Herald reported:

A fireman works amid the debris of ground zero just hours after the September 11, 2001, terrorist attack that razed the Twin Towers in New York, as pictured by U.S. citizen Kurt Sonnenfeld, who claims to be the only videographer given full access by the U.S. government to record rescue works. An exhibit of 28 ground zero pictures taken by Sonnenfeld and never shown before opened yesterday for about a month.

The United States has requested that Argentina extradite Sonnenfeld on charges that in 2002 he killed his first wife and the case is in the hands of Argentina's Supreme Court of Justice. Sonnenfeld, 43, claims that she took her own life. He was detained for several months in Denver, Colorado, and one day before a trial was due to start a judge dismissed the charges and he was released in June 2002.

*Fair Use: For more information see footnote. ³²

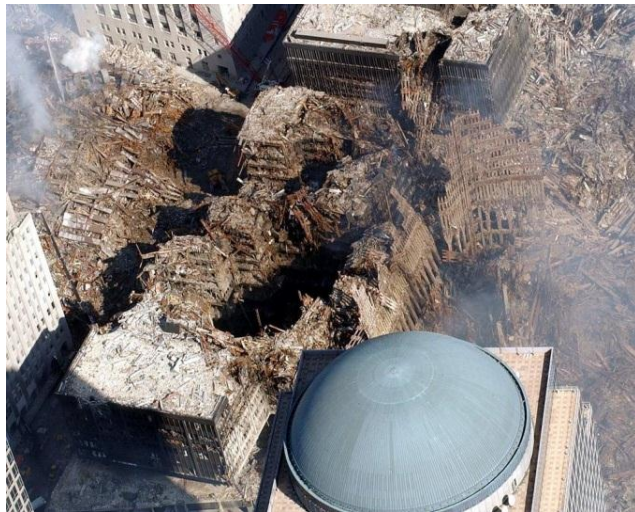
If we are to believe Sonnenfeld's claims, we can assume that he has not yet released all of the evidence in his possession from ground zero and is perhaps waiting on the most opportune moment to do so. ³³

³² [<http://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/17/107.shtml>]

³³ Sonnenfeld in Ground Zero:
[<http://www.facebook.com/media/set/?set=a.127663377249676.22737.127656357250378>]

Descending with a special task force to investigate WTC6, Sonnenfeld found the badly damaged steel door to a vault with a combination code keypad in the cinderblock wall beside it. But the wall was crumbled, and the door was sprung partially open. Checking inside with flashlights, they saw it had been emptied and knew that because of the necessity of a large truck to accomplish this and the utter impossibility of one now getting through the traffic and police blockade, the removal had to have occurred beforehand. Whatever was in the basement of WTC6, it created this hole seen in the image below. There has been scientific study including reports on Directed-Energy Weapons (DEW), or Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI), but nothing conclusive has been published. What is known follows.

“SDI was created by U.S. President Ronald Reagan on March 23, 1983. It is thought that SDI may have been first dubbed ‘Star Wars’ by opponent Dr. Carol Rosin, a consultant and former spokeswoman for Wernher von Braun. However, Missile Defense Agency



(MDA) historians attribute the term to a *Washington Post* article published March 24, 1983, the day after the Star Wars speech, which quoted Democratic Senator Ted Kennedy describing the proposal as ‘reckless Star Wars schemes.’”³⁴

Prior being named Star Wars Program (SDI) in 1983, it was known as Advanced Space Programs Development.³⁵

It is interesting to take into account that such weapons as noted in the extract study could easily have created the hole seen suffered in WTC6, and the mechanism later removed from inside the vault it was held, which was the deserted vault Sonnenfeld saw. He has not produced any photos or video footage of this incident.

Sonnenfeld says, “The Secret Service, the Department of Defense, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Internal Revenue Service, the Securities and Exchange Commission and the Office of Emergency Management’s Crisis Center occupied huge amounts of space in WTC7. Other federal agencies had offices there as well. After September 11, it was discovered what concealed within WTC 7: The largest clandestine domestic station of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) outside of Washington, D.C., a base of

³⁴ Sharon Watkins Lang. SMDC/ASTRAT Historical Office. “Where Do We Get Star Wars?” *The Eagle*. March 2007.

³⁵ Robert M. Bowman, former Director of Advanced Space Programs Development for the U.S. Air Force in the Ford and Carter administrations.

operations from which to spy on diplomats of the United Nations and to conduct counterterrorism and counterintelligence missions.” The 9/11 Commission Report, not only avoided much of these statements, it did not even mention WTC7 or the bizarre hole gaping from the womb of WTC6. “Nor did NIST, the government agency assigned to investigate the collapse of the Twin Towers,” Sonnenfeld concludes.



President Ronald Reagan

Where do we get ‘Star Wars?’

By Sharon Watkins Lang
SMDC/ASTRAT
Historical Office

Almost as soon as President Ronald Reagan introduced his Strategic Defense Initiative, the effort and its associated projects were mocked as nothing more than science fiction — “Star Wars” technology.

Since March 1983, however, the two concepts have been tied together. The current system is even referred to by some writers and critics as the “Son of Star Wars.”

The question is where did it begin? The term itself refers to George Lucas’ popular 1977 science fiction film. It soon became a part of the vernacular and was used to criticize

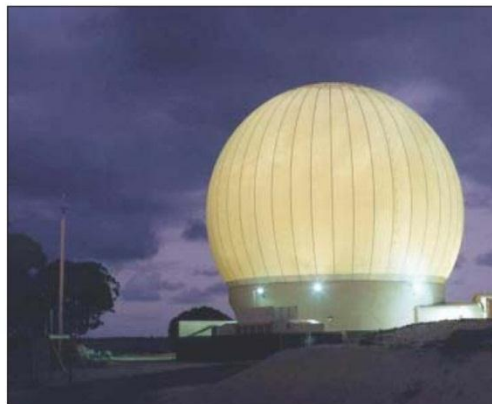
various space-based Pentagon projects.

The historians at the Missile Defense Agency, however, trace the link to a March 24, 1983, article from The Washington Post. This article quotes Senator Edward Kennedy (D-Massachusetts), who described the president’s proposal as “reckless Star Wars schemes.”



Exoatmospheric Reentry Vehicle
Interceptor Subsystem (ERIS)

- Midcourse interceptor
- On-board multi-band seeker and data processor
- Infrared Focal Plane Array Technology
- Advanced Beryllium optics and tracking algorithms
- Lightweight — 180 kg
- Tests conducted — 3
- Intercepts attempted — 2
- Successful intercepts — 1
- Functional Test Validation for the GBI



Ground Based Radar (GBR)

- Perform surveillance, acquisition, tracking, discrimination, fire control and kill assessment
- Phased array, X-band Radar
- Radiating surface 12 meters in diameter
- Full power acquisition range — 4,000 km or more (prototype reduced range)
- Part of the National Missile Defense System
- Prototype constructed at Kwajalein



Airborne Optical Adjunct/Airborne Surveillance Testbed

- Prototype of the Boeing 767
- Modified cupola — 86 feet long and 10 feet high
- Originally designed for two sensors
- Aircraft-based LWIR technology
- Wide field of view optics
- Focal plane array with 30,000 cryogenically cooled LWIR silicon detector elements
- Three color scanning
- Sensor sensitive enough to detect the heat of a human body at a distance greater than 1,000 miles
- Operate at altitudes in excess of 40,000 feet
- Gathers data in the boost, postboost, midcourse and reentry phases



Ground Based Surveillance
and Tracking System (GSTS)

- Midcourse and Terminal Sensor
- Ground-based missile launched LWIR and visible wave-band sensor
- Lightweight beryllium optics
- Mission — locate, track and discriminate targets from decoys
- Relays data to ground based station to provide weapon tasking and in-flight target support
- Reusable sensor payload
- Provide means to see over-the-horizon

Sharon Watkins Lang. SMDC/ASTRAT Historical Office ³⁶

³⁶ [http://www.smdc.army.mil/2008/Historical/Eagle/WheredowegetStarWars.pdf]

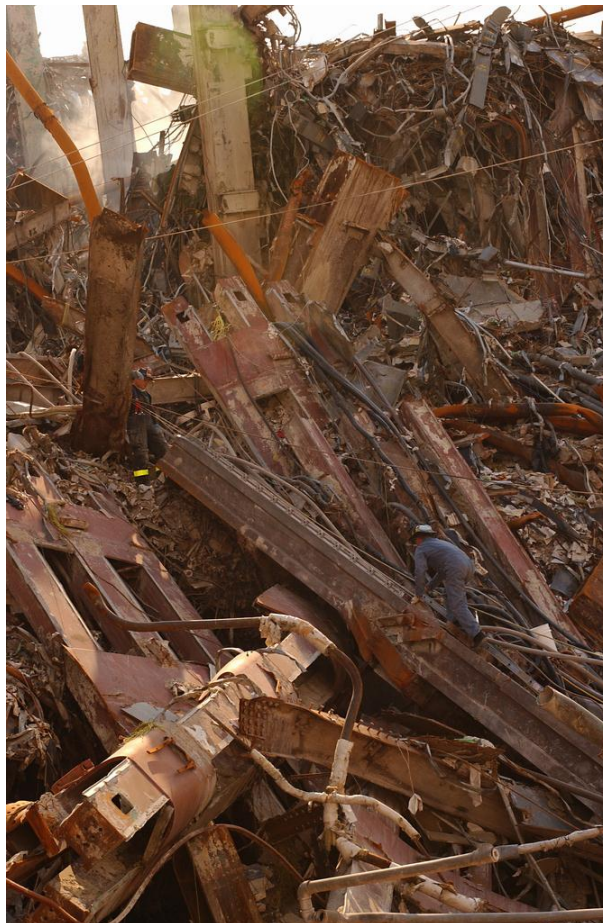
V Structure & Silverstein

“The height of the 110-story building was 417 m. The floor height was 3.8 m. When the time of collapsing was 15 seconds, floor slabs shattered at 0.14-second intervals, seven slabs per second.”

—*Reijo Yli-Karjanmaa*
Physics Professor (retired) ³⁷

“My life was spared by a miracle, an absolute miracle.”

—*Larry Silverstein*
(New York Times: November 22, 2003) ³⁸



Rust appears on pipes and column beams
Image taken September 16, 2001/© ex-FEMA employee: Kurt Sonnenfeld

³⁷ *Energetic Examination Of The Collapse Of The North Tower Of The WTC* (Version 3.1, June 18, 2005).

³⁸ Mr. Silverstein was quoted to say for on the morning of 9/11 his wife insisted he make a dermatologist's appointment and skip a breakfast with tenants at the Windows on the World in the North Tower.



*Burnt police car; rust appears almost immediately
Image taken September 12, 2001/© ex-FEMA employee: Kurt Sonnenfeld*

Under a pending agreement, a developer and his investors will get back most of the down payment that they made to lease the World Trade Center just six weeks before a terrorist attack destroyed the twin towers. Developer Larry Silverstein and investors Lloyd Goldman and Joseph Cayre are nearing a deal that would give them about \$98 million of their original investment of \$124 million.

On the Website of Silverstein Properties Inc., it states how Silverstein Properties “completes the largest real estate transaction in New York history by acquiring the World Trade Centre for \$3.2 billion, only to have it destroyed six weeks later in the terrorist attacks of 9/11.” However, it was the Port Authority who still had the absolute responsibility and holding of the reins as regards to the WTC complex.

According to the company’s profile, “Silverstein Properties, Inc., (SPI) is one of the most active and respected real estate development and investment firms nationwide. SPI has developed, owned and managed more than 35 million square feet of commercial, residential and retail space in the Northeast and Mid-Atlantic, Michigan and Florida. Founded in 1957, SPI offers fully integrated real estate services. The firm specializes in complex and mixed-use properties that incorporate transportation, retail and public spaces.” Further down in the company profile, it tells the visitor the company is “led by President and CEO Larry Silverstein,” and how the company “was recognized as one of the ‘2009 Best Places to Work in New York City’ by Crain’s New York Business.”

The leased buildings under Silverstein Properties included WTC1 and WTC2 (the Twin Towers), WTC4, WTC5 and 400,000 square feet of retail space. The Marriott Hotel (WTC3), U.S. Customs building (WTC6), and Silverstein’s own 47-story office building were already under lease. Despite the transfer to private hands, the tax payments would

still come from the Port Authority, who had been making yearly \$25 million payments in lieu of taxes to New York City. The proper figure should be more like \$100 million according to city administrators.

However colossal the towers stood over New York, the complex was termed “a financial misfit” due to the extensive maintenance it needed. The towers’ annual costs were over 1 or 2 million dollars to equip with the basics, such as electricity, water, heat, air conditioning, sewage and oxygen, due to the airtight structure it had. Furthermore, the tenancy was continuously dropping rapidly, until the complex exploded on September 11. Many problems noted in the Merritt & Harris report will be given further down; apart from the problems in that particular report, the complex had other major problems: The towers’ steel structure and core had been sprayed with fireproof foam, (asbestos) termed and deemed hazardous to health, due to its cause of cancer. This foam was sprayed on the interior structure decades earlier when it was first built in the 1960s as was the Pentagon complex.

Between 1930 and 1960, manufacturers did all they could to prevent the link between asbestos and respiratory diseases, including cancer, becoming known, so they could avoid prosecution: American workers had in fact sued the Johns Manville company as far back as 1932, but it was not until 1962 that epidemiologists finally established beyond any doubt what company bosses had known for a long time: Asbestos causes cancer. Asbestos is a commercial term that represents several different silicate minerals which separate into long thin fibers, are heat resistant, and are chemically inert. Over the years, asbestos has been used in numerous commercial applications including fire proofing materials, ceiling tiles, floor tiles, insulation, brake linings, and many more. Since the 1970s, the use of asbestos in commercial products has greatly diminished due to health concerns and demonstrated links to diseases such as asbestosis, mesothelioma and lung cancer. Asbestos can be divided into two major classes of minerals, serpentines and amphiboles.

Government Computer News (GCN)

Handheld appeased recovery tasks

Trudy Walsh

September 09, 2002 ³⁹

After heroic efforts at the World Trade Center, New York City’s Fire Department had the Herculean task of documenting human remains found in the rubble. Anyone at the site, a policeman, a crane operator or a Federal Emergency Management Agency official who

³⁹ [<http://gcn.com/Articles/2002/09/09/Handheld-app-eased-recovery-tasks.aspx?Page=1>]

discovered a body part had to notify the fire department. A firefighter would then collect the remains and write down a tracking number, date, time, description and location.

The Fire Department mapped Ground Zero into grids and cells. A fireman might locate the remains as “in grid B, cell 7” write it on a slip of paper and take it to the quadrant command center. A FEMA agent would then transcribe the note and enter it into a database. Not only was this laborious for the firefighters, but the working conditions were hellish, said Greg Fuchek, Vice President of sales for LinksPoint Inc., of Norwalk, Conn. For six months after September 11, the ground temperature varied between 600 degrees Fahrenheit and 1,500 degrees, sometimes higher. “In the first few weeks, sometimes when a worker would pull a steel beam from the wreckage, the end of the beam would be dripping molten steel,” Fuchek said.⁴⁰

The firefighters’ handwriting sometimes was misread, introducing errors into the database, Fuchek said. After a few days, the entire team said, “Enough.” On September 19, fire officials met with the New York City IT and Telecommunications Department and Alan Leidner, Director of the citywide geographic information system, to figure out a better process. “They knew they needed to do two things,” Fuchek said. “They needed to alleviate the firefighters having to write stuff down, and they had to get the location information of the remains.”

The Fire Department decided to use LinksPoint’s GlobalPoint Global Positioning System receiver, which clips onto a Symbol PPT 2800 ruggedized Pocket PC terminal from Symbol Technologies Inc., of Holtsville, N.Y. The Symbol handheld can work in rain, extreme cold or extreme heat. Fuchek said it can be dropped onto concrete from a height of about four feet without damage. It runs the Microsoft Pocket PC 2002 operating system on a 206-MHz Intel StrongArm SA-1110 processor with 64M of RAM. A scanner is built in, so medical examiners could assign the remains bar codes that could be scanned without hand-copying numbers.

A pop-up menu guided the firefighters through the data collection process by asking a series of questions: If an item was human remains that could be categorized, was it police, fire, Port Authority or other civilian remains? A policeman’s remains were recorded in the GIS as a blue dot, a fireman as a red dot, a Port Authority official as a yellow dot and so on. The GPS device automatically noted the latitude and longitude of the item as well as its location on the city’s Ground Zero grid. One Symbol unit could hold 5,000 such records, Fuchek said. The buttons were large enough for firefighters to use with gloved hands. At the end of a shift, a firefighter would come back to the firehouse and drop the Symbol unit into a cradle to synchronize the stored data with the

⁴⁰ [<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3Ogrupgt4mI&feature=related>]

city's GIS. City officials could then print out updated maps to show where most of the remains were found and where to concentrate search efforts. From September 25 through May 30, the day Ground Zero operations were declared finished, the Fire Department cataloged 7,000 items using this system.

BBC NEWS

World Trade Center puzzle lingers

March 7, 2002 ⁴¹

Investigations began as the wreckage was cleared; better construction could have saved hundreds of lives in the World Trade Center (WTC), but investigators are still puzzling over the evidence. The WTC towers “did very well” to stand as long as they did the head of the official inquiry into their collapse said in a BBC Horizon program broadcast in the UK on Thursday. [March 7, 2002.]

But other structural engineers say use of more robust materials would have definitely allowed some people trapped on the upper floors of the center to escape and may have prevented their collapse entirely. The issue is of vital interest because the WTC's design was revolutionary and its construction methods influenced skyscrapers across the world.

Leslie Robertson designed the structural elements of the WTC towers to withstand the impact of the largest airliner then in service, the Boeing 707. “With the 707 however, to the best of my knowledge, the fuel load was not considered in the design,” he told Horizon. But as the program explained, it was the fuel aboard the hijacked Boeing 767s that led to the towers' collapse. Each tower had a strong central column and a strong external steel skeleton. But neither could ever be strong enough to stand by itself, so the key to stability was the steel floor trusses which linked the two. Investigators believe that foam fireproofing surrounding these trusses blew away when the planes hit the towers, leaving the steel to buckle in the heat of the fires that followed. Once the crucial trusses began to fail, the towers were bound to fall.

Some investigators believe that better fireproofing of the central columns would have saved hundreds of them, even if the towers had still collapsed in the end. The drywall fireproofing surrounding the central columns was highly fire-resistant but not very strong. Researchers believe much of it was dislodged on impact. And it was weak enough for a man trapped between floors in a lift to hack his way through it with the squeegee he used for cleaning windows. Gene Corley, head of the official inquiry into the towers' collapse, says that the towers did well not to fall down immediately. “The fact

⁴¹ [<http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/science/nature/1858491.stm#top>]

that one of them lasted 55 minutes and the other about an hour and 40 minutes says they did very well,” he told the program. Mr. Corley is due to publish his interim findings in April. [2002.] But other engineers appearing in the program speculate that a better tower design could have survived. “Had the floor system been a more robust floor system with much stronger connections between the exterior and the inside, I think the buildings would have lasted longer,” said Charles Thornton. “Would they ultimately have collapsed? Maybe not.” Mr. Robertson is plagued by the wisdom of hindsight and deeply distressed by the memory of what happened to those inside his buildings. “I cannot escape the people who died there; that still to me somehow up there in the air are burning. I cannot make that go away.”

*Fair Use: For more information see footnote. ⁴²

However each of us is affected from the above media reports, they do not seem to coincide with the official theory, especially regarding the molten steel witnessed by the first responders, mostly by firefighters. The official theory outright denied any molten steel existed in the debris. They were passionate, but not persuasive. Independent research by eminent engineers and chemists has been done over these past years and can be found published on many Websites. Their concluding argument is that molten steel was detected in the debris, which would suspend the official argument in referring that fire was the cause of collapse of the twin towers. However, no official research concluded with satisfactory results what caused the collapse of WTC7.



In a U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), toward the end, it states how “cleanup of dusts and the WTC debris should be done with appropriate respiratory protection and dust control measures.”

It is true that the components in the debris after the towers exploded had potential damage to health; some rescuers were seen wearing respiratory protection, however, none were working under “dust control measures,”

though many Con Edison workers “had to go through a physical and be trained to use the personal protective equipment, including a face mask and self-contained breathing apparatus. Con Ed required these respirators or the employee couldn’t work at the site. This was based on internal Con Ed environmental requirements that came from disasters in the past which propelled the internal procedures.” ⁴³ Furthermore, “By

⁴² [<http://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/17/107.shtml>]

⁴³ Consolidated Edison Company of New York officials Report, (MFR04018143) conducted on February 26, 2004.

definition, terrorism is an assault on the mental health and well-being of the public. Its goals are to create panic, fear, and anxiety.” Susser had noted in a report, entitled: *Mental health impact of 9/11*, which was presented at the Public Health Aspects of September 11th in March 14, 2002 at Hunter College. “The attacks on the WTC,” the report continues, “affected the mental health of New Yorkers in 3 ways: It created psychological distress for millions, exacerbated or precipitated mental disorders among some smaller groups, and threatened social cohesion, one of the foundations for mental health, in a variety of ways.” ⁴⁴

New York Times

November 22, 2003

Under a pending agreement, a developer and his investors will get back most of the down payment that they made to lease the World Trade Center just six weeks before a terrorist attack destroyed the twin towers. Developer Larry Silverstein and investors Lloyd Goldman and Joseph Cayre are nearing a deal that would give them about \$98 million of their original investment of \$124 million.

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The encounters with widows and relatives were “brutal, absolutely brutal;” Silverstein complained. His interests, when deciding to rebuild over the deaths of 9/11, were not aligned with the victims’ families. “He wanted to build office towers and they wanted to commemorate their loss.” The Wall Street Journal noted on September 11, 2010. Though nearly 3,000 people were killed at the old World Trade Center, “at the end of the day,” Silverstein complained again; “we have to recognize that there are millions [dollars] down here. People live down here, people work down here. They desperately want to have this rebuilt. So we have to do what’s good for New York.” Reporter Christina S. N. Lewis of the Wall Street Journal stated on March 26, 2010: “Silverstein and the Port Authority began fighting over the site almost immediately after the Sept. 11 attacks. The parties had reached other deals before, but new disputes broke out partly because Mr. Silverstein was unable to secure private financing.”

The New York Times

Developer Sues To Win \$12.3 Billion In 9/11 Attack

March 27, 2008

Larry A. Silverstein, who has won nearly \$4.6 billion in insurance payments to cover his losses and help him rebuild at the World Trade Center site, is seeking \$12.3 billion in

⁴⁴ Susser E. Mental health impact of 9/11. Presented at: The Public Health Aspects of September 11th; March 14, 2002; Hunter College, CUNY, New York, NY.

⁴⁵ [<http://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/17/107.shtml>]

damages from airlines and airport security companies for the 9/11 attack. Mr. Silverstein, the developer of ground zero, sought the damages, whose amount was not previously known, in a claim filed in 2004 that says the airlines and airport security companies failed to prevent terrorists from hijacking the planes used to destroy the buildings.

His case was consolidated last week with similar, earlier lawsuits brought by families of some victims of the attack and by other property owners. But in seeking \$12.3 billion, he is by far the biggest claimant in the litigation. The size of Mr. Silverstein's claim was revealed last week at a status conference on the litigation in United States District Court in Manhattan. The claims by the parties involved total about \$23 billion, and Silverstein's claim for such a large chunk could jeopardize claims from other businesses and property owners, according to defense lawyers. A lawyer for the victims' families, Donald Migliori, said he was confident that their claims would not be affected because they would take priority over the property claims.

A lawyer for the airlines, Desmond Barry, said that if Mr. Silverstein won his claim, he could push the total claims beyond the amount of insurance that the airlines and security companies have available. "There ain't that much insurance," Mr. Barry said. The federal government has capped the liability at the amount of available insurance, to avoid bankrupting the airlines. The exact amount of insurance available is still being explored in the court proceedings.

Richard A. Williamson, a lawyer for Silverstein, said at the court conference on March 18, 2008, that Silverstein was seeking damages to compensate him for continuing losses at the site. Silverstein, through his company, World Trade Center Properties, has a 99-year lease, worth \$3.2 billion, on four buildings at the site, including the fallen twin towers. He signed the lease in July 2001, just six weeks before the attack.

Since the attack, Silverstein has been paying rent to the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey on towers that no longer exist, his lawyer told the judge, Alvin K. Hellerstein. Mr. Williamson said that his client had also lost rental income from about 400 tenants.

Dara McQuillan, a spokesman for Silverstein, said that the \$12.3 billion represented \$8.4 billion for the replacement value of the destroyed buildings and \$3.9 billion in other costs, including \$100 million a year in rent to the Port Authority and \$300 million a year in lost rental income, as well as the cost of marketing and leasing the new buildings. Mr. Barry, speaking for the airlines, contended that Silverstein had been more than compensated by the nearly \$4.6 billion insurance settlement, reached after almost

six years of litigation. He argued that Silverstein was entitled to the market value of the property, which he said had been established by the \$3.2 billion lease.

Judge Hellerstein expressed skepticism about Silverstein's claim, and asked why he had not stemmed his losses by just "walking away." Turning to Williamson, Judge Hellerstein asked: "What's the nature of your recovery?" To which Williamson replied, "for damages suffered by the events of 9/11, not value. Damages." He said that the lease required Silverstein to rebuild and to continue paying rent. "And so I'm putting to you if you walked away from the lease, you would lose the value of the lease," Judge Hellerstein said. "Would you have a further obligation to pay money?" Williamson replied, "you have to examine that question. But to me that's not the test of what are our damages."

Judge Hellerstein pressed Williamson to put a dollar figure on the damages. "I don't think it's necessary to know the precise amount," the judge said. "I think some order of magnitude would be appropriate." When Williamson hesitated, Barry jumped in by saying "I think their claim is \$12.3 billion." And Williamson confirmed "plus prejudgment interest." To which the judge replied, "we shouldn't forget that."

Judge Hellerstein ordered Silverstein to provide more documentation of his claim, or risk losing it. McQuillan, spokesman for Silverstein, said the developer felt both an obligation under his lease and a moral obligation to rebuild, rather than walk away. He said that the insurance companies who paid him would be repaid if he prevails. Plaintiffs also revealed that after a series of settlements, there are seven wrongful death cases and two injury cases remaining, out of more than 90 filed. Those who sued represent just a small fraction of the casualties on September 11. Most of the victims of the attack and their families chose to take the compensation offered through a federal fund, forgoing their right to sue. Migliori, the lawyer for victims' survivors, said he believed that the claimants with property-damage claims, including Silverstein and some insurance companies trying to recoup their payments, would allow the death and injury cases to get priority in payment of damages. The judge declined to set any trial date in the case, saying that it would be "fictitious," but set a fact-finding deadline at the end of this year. Any trials in the case appear to be more than a year away.

⁴⁶*Fair Use: For more information see footnote. ⁴⁶

Judge Hellerstein ⁴⁷ (Southern District of New York) also took part in several high-level matters related to the attacks on September 11, including the main proceedings before

⁴⁶ [<http://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/17/107.shtml>]

⁴⁷ Judge Hellerstein's spouse was at the time of the court trials was Treasurer with AMIT (Americans for Israel and Torah).

the joint for three interlining security companies: ICST International NV and Pinkertono airports; the PPC owners, and Boeing. He also stood over the following case in July 2008 as the BBC reports.

BBC

July 8, 2008

Judge rejects 9/11 burial claims

BBC NEWS | Americas | Judge rejects 9/11 burial claims

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Page last updated at 01:41 GMT, Tuesday, 8 July 2008 02:41 UK

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Judge rejects 9/11 burial claims



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Also in the news

Relatives of World Trade Center victims claimed the city acted wrongly by sending debris that might have held remains to a rubbish dump.

The lawsuit asked for the debris to be removed to land that could be turned into a cemetery.

But the judge said the families had no claim to the removed material.

"Plaintiffs have no property right in an undifferentiated, unidentifiable mass of dirt that may or may not contain the remains of plaintiffs' loved ones," said district judge Alvin Hellerstein.

He said city officials had made "difficult and complicated" decisions about the debris, but concluded they had "acted responsibly" in bringing about a "swift and efficient recovery from the terrorists' attack".

He recommended the creation of a memorial and a nature reserve at the landfill site.

One of the lawyers for the relatives said he was "extremely disappointed" by the ruling.

"The 9/11 families sought to rectify an egregious wrong that occurred regarding the disposition of human remains," Norman Siegel said.

"We are not prepared to leave hundreds of human remains of 9/11 victims on top of a garbage dump as their final resting place."

No remains were found of more than 1,000 victims of the attacks on the World Trade Center.



Construction work is still going on at the site of the attacks

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*Fair Use: For more information see footnote. ⁴⁸

⁴⁸ [http://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/17/107.shtml]



Larry A. Silverstein (born May 30, 1931) an American billionaire, and real estate investor and developer in New York City, was born in Brooklyn, and became involved in real estate, together with his father, establishing Silverstein Properties. Silverstein separated from his partner, Bernard Mendik, in 1977, and bought a number of large office buildings in Midtown and Lower Manhattan in the late 1970's. In 1980, Silverstein won a bid from the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey to construct WTC7, north of the World Trade Centre.⁴⁹

"I remember getting a call from the, er, fire department commander, telling me that they were not sure they were gonna be able to contain the fire, and I said, we've had such terrible loss of life, maybe the smartest thing to do is pull it." Mr. Silverstein was talking about WTC7. What is very peculiar is that throughout the U.S. history of the fire brigade, they have never ever been involved in pulling down a building with controlled demolition. Furthermore, in Chapter 517 of FEMA's Building Performance Study 18, firefighters were never in building 7 in the afternoon of September 11, 2001, when WTC7 imploded:

"Preliminary indications were that, due to lack of water, no manual firefighting actions were taken by FDNY."

FEMA's statement is collaborated by the Fire Engineering statement in September 2002:

"Given the limited water supply and the first strategic priority, which was to search for survivors in the rubble, FDNY did not fight the fires in WTC7."

Mr. Silverstein's spokesperson, Mr. McQuillan, later attempted to clarify: "In the afternoon of September 11, Mr. Silverstein spoke to the Fire Department Commander on site at Seven World Trade Center. The Commander told Mr. Silverstein that there were several firefighters in the building working to contain the fires. Mr. Silverstein expressed his view that the most important thing was to protect the safety of those firefighters, including, if necessary, to have them withdraw from the building." Mr. McQuillan has commented that by "it," Mr. Silverstein meant the contingent of firefighters remaining in the building. This is rejected by FEMA and the Fire Engineering report as given above.

⁴⁹ It has been rumoured, but never substantiated, that Mr. Silverstein has been a longtime friend to Ariel Sharon and also an active supporter to Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu, including news media giant Rupert Murdoch (or Rupert Murdock).

But if Mr. Silverstein accidentally meant “pull it” to pull building 7 down, it cannot be ignored, that to prepare a controlled demolition would take a few weeks at least; it could not happen within an afternoon. Such a sudden decision to “pull” WTC7 could only be carried out in one and only one case: A controlled demolition scheme was a built-in feature of the WTC7.

“The observed collapse time of WTC 7 was 6.5 seconds;” demolition engineer and accident analyst Heikki Kurttila noted. “That is only half a second longer than it would have taken for the top of the building to fall to the ground in a vacuum, and half a second shorter than the falling time of an apple when air resistance is taken into account. The apple is 6 cm in diameter and weighs 100 g (thereby fulfilling the EU requirements). With the observed collapse time we obtain the resistance factor $n = 0.16$ by using equation (15). The great speed of the collapse and the low value of the resistance factor strongly suggest controlled demolition.”⁵⁰

With the report from Merritt & Harris dealt with further down in regards to the health of the WTC complex, and the consequences that would arise from any cure the buildings sustained, there was a 0% chance tolerance this towering dinosaur could survive the future of an ever evolving city as New York. The most logical approach to take was towards its extinction.

⁵⁰ [http://www.saunalahti.fi/wtc2001/WTC7_collapse_examination.pdf]

VI

Health Issues

“I was astonished at the degree to which solid material was turned into pulverized dust, as a consequence of that building collapse. I think it was striking.”

—Dr. Stephen Levin
(Mt. Sinai Hospital)

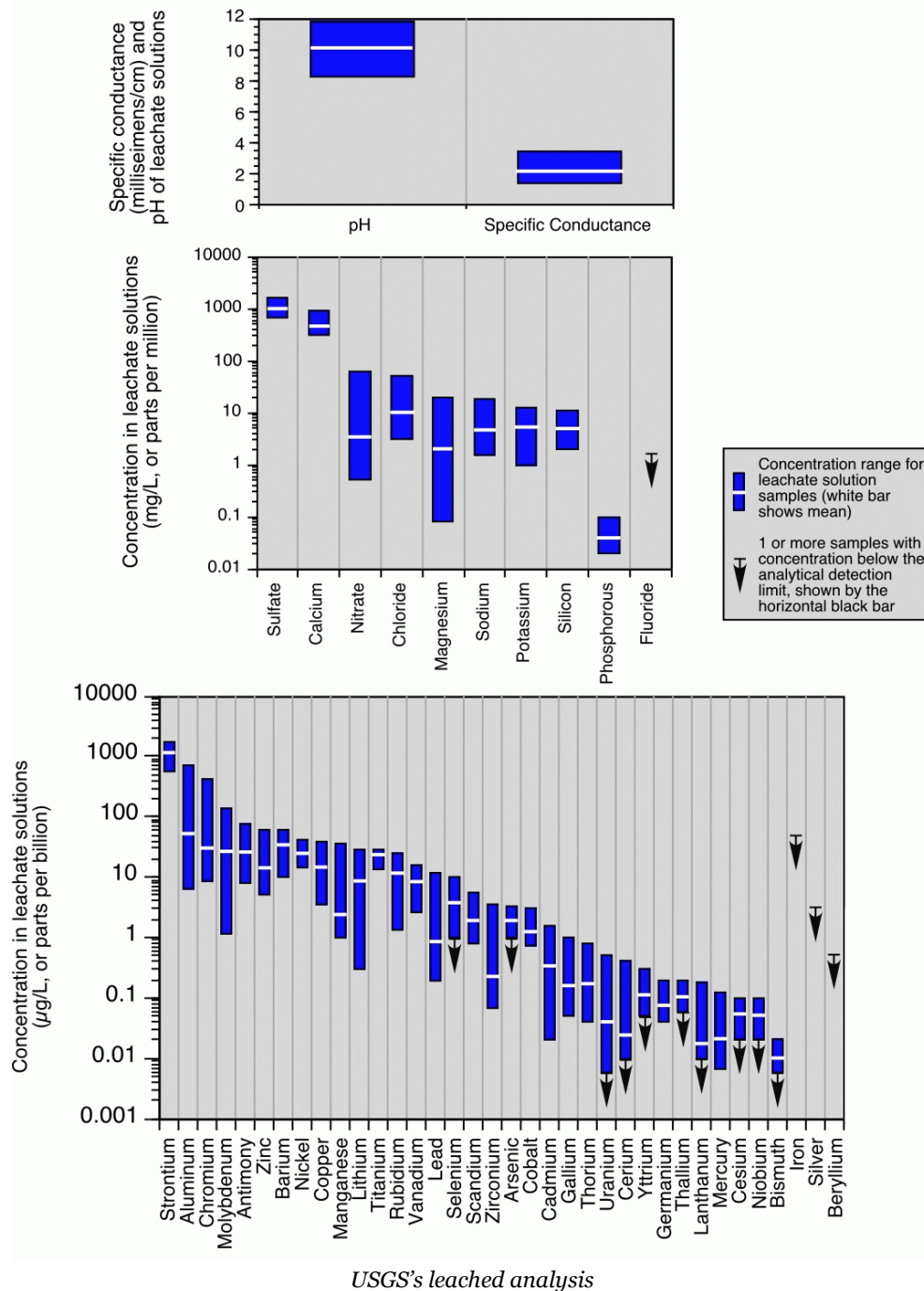


*Burnt cars; rust appears immediately
Image taken September 12, 2001/© ex-FEMA employee: Kurt Sonnenfeld*

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) sampled the dust and one specialist told ABC Network that they believe clouds that appeared immediately after the collapse were mostly gypsum dust from high walls, cement dust and plaster, which can cause health problems. Asbestos was also found, that turned out dangerous.

The U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) did an analysis which showed mercury at the 3rd lowest concentration of metals at the mean value (mv) of 0.011 parts per Billion (ppB). The most abundant element concentration in the leaching tests was Strontium at 1,000 ppB (1 ppM) - 100,000 times more than the mercury value. It appears that the leaching of the sample was only partial and inadequate as the reader will see from the spectrometry values. ⁵¹

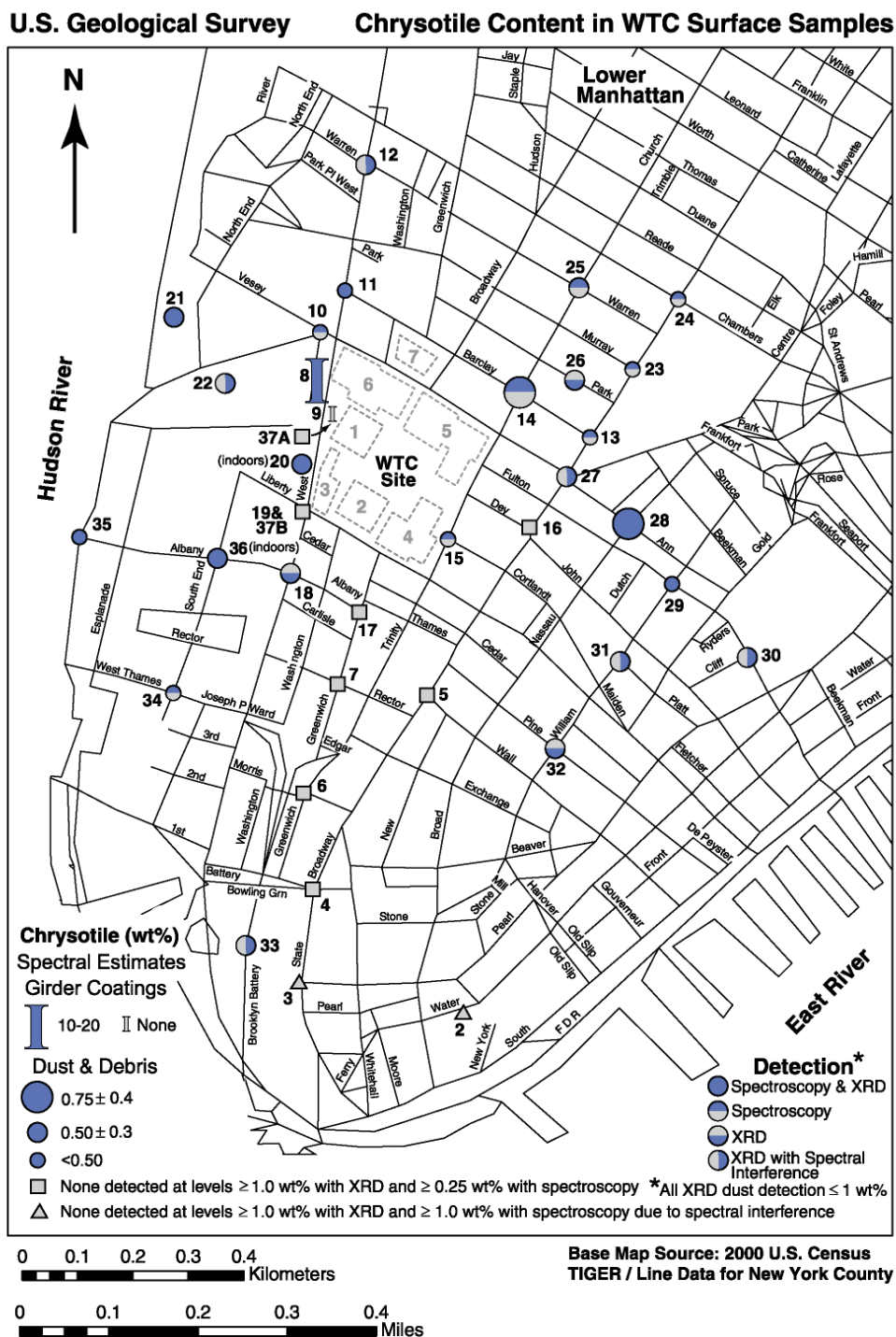
⁵¹ [http://pubs.usgs.gov/of/2001/ofr-01-0429/leach1/wtleachfig1_11-1.gif]



USGS's leached analysis

The following Chemistry Table from USGS summarizes data from the outdoor dust samples gathered at the towers' debris and tested for major elements. "All trace elements analyzed in the WTC dust and beam coating samples. Some elements (such as mercury and tin) were not analyzed in these samples. Major elements are listed in

percent concentration and trace elements are listed in parts per million concentration. One percent equals 10,000 parts per million.”⁵²



⁵² [<http://pubs.usgs.gov/of/2001/ofr-01-0429/chem1/WTCchemistrytable.html>]

Chemistry Table 1					
	Outdoor dust samples				
	WTC 01-02	WTC 01-03	WTC01-05	WTC01-06	WTC 01-14
Silicon %	21.2	26.3	11.4	11.4	15.3
Calcium %	15.01	9.58	20.94	20.58	17.65
Magnesium %	3.11	2.23	2.73	2.73	2.83
Sulfur %	1.33	0.87	nm	nm	4.32
Iron %	4.13	2.16	1.41	1.42	1.87
Aluminum %	4.13	2.75	2.75	2.73	2.86
Carbon, organic %	0.98	3.55	nm	nm	3.08
Carbon, Carbonate %	1.24	1.63	nm	nm	1.46
Sodium %	0.82	0.76	0.50	0.50	0.59
Potassium %	0.63	0.69	0.46	0.47	0.56
Titanium %	0.39	0.25	0.24	0.24	0.31
Manganese %	0.15	0.08	0.10	0.10	0.12
Phosphorous %	0.03	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.02
Loss on Ignition %	7.96	13.6	19.6	19.6	18.1
Barium ppm	765	376	nm	nm	461
Strontium ppm	1000	409	nm	nm	643
Zinc ppm	2990	1200	nm	nm	1570
Lead ppm	710	176	nm	nm	276
Copper ppm	438	142	nm	nm	242
Cerium ppm	108	50.9	nm	nm	68.8
Yttrium ppm	58.9	30.2	nm	nm	46.5
Chromium ppm	224	98	nm	nm	116
Nickel ppm	88.4	30.8	nm	nm	28.6
Lanthanum ppm	51	25.8	nm	nm	34.8
Antimony ppm	52.1	26.3	nm	nm	40.2
Vanadium ppm	38.8	42.5	nm	nm	30.6
Molybdenum ppm	25.4	14.5	nm	nm	19.1
Lithium ppm	27.4	17.4	nm	nm	23.2
Thorium ppm	11.2	5.56	nm	nm	7.92
Rubidium ppm	21.2	23.7	nm	nm	25.2
Cobalt ppm	13.9	8.4	nm	nm	7.1
Niobium ppm	11	7.8	nm	nm	9.1
Scandium ppm	8.8	6.6	nm	nm	6.1
Uranium ppm	3.92	1.96	nm	nm	2.89
Cadmium ppm	7.3	3.2	nm	nm	3.4
Arsenic ppm	6.8	3.7	nm	nm	5.1
Gallium ppm	6	5.4	nm	nm	4.1
Beryllium ppm	3.7	2.2	nm	nm	2.9
Silver ppm	1.2	3.8	nm	nm	1.2
Cesium ppm	0.73	0.76	nm	nm	0.88

Bismuth ppm	0.5	0.68	nm	nm	0.56
Thallium ppm	0.1	0.13	nm	nm	0.11
nm - not measured; ppm - parts per million					
	WTC 01-15	WTC 01-16	WTC01-17	WTC 01-21	WTC 01-22
Silicon %	13.6	17.0	16.0	12.8	17.0
Calcium %	18.58	13.36	17.01	18.94	16.80
Magnesium %	2.64	1.79	2.06	2.68	2.77
Sulfur %	5.40	3.68	nm	5.10	3.70
Iron %	1.87	1.92	1.71	1.49	2.78
Aluminum %	2.59	2.27	2.30	2.73	2.78
Carbon, organic %	2.30	2.51	nm	4.02	2.55
Carbon, Carbonate %	1.48	1.47	nm	1.44	1.31
Sodium %	0.66	0.87	0.93	0.50	0.83
Potassium %	0.49	0.69	0.54	0.50	0.52
Titanium %	0.25	0.26	0.25	0.24	0.29
Manganese %	0.10	0.07	0.07	0.12	0.12
Phosphorous %	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.03
Loss on Ignition %	17.3	22.8	15.9	21.2	15.3
Barium ppm	405	3670	nm	460	452
Strontium ppm	736	3130	nm	787	710
Zinc ppm	1110	1410	nm	1500	1380
Lead ppm	152	208	nm	278	452
Copper ppm	367	307	nm	153	130
Cerium ppm	64.9	132	nm	77	72
Yttrium ppm	46.1	31.4	nm	54.5	47.6
Chromium ppm	129	95.2	nm	104	111
Nickel ppm	32.9	31.4	nm	31.2	30.6
Lanthanum ppm	32.7	69.9	nm	38.6	35.4
Antimony ppm	30.2	148	nm	33.1	27.5
Vanadium ppm	27.1	24.9	nm	27.9	29.7
Molybdenum ppm	12.1	10	nm	9	6.9
Lithium ppm	22.1	18	nm	23.3	23
Thorium ppm	7.3	5.36	nm	8.48	8.5
Rubidium ppm	21.6	21.6	nm	21	21.1
Cobalt ppm	6.5	6.5	nm	5.3	6.3
Niobium ppm	7.6	6.6	nm	9	9.2
Scandium ppm	5.9	4.4	nm	6.2	6.2
Uranium ppm	2.71	2.3	nm	3.16	3.09
Cadmium ppm	4	3	nm	4.6	3.8
Arsenic ppm	4	4.3	nm	3.6	6.6
Gallium ppm	3.9	4.3	nm	3.9	4
Beryllium ppm	2.4	1.8	nm	2.9	2.9
Silver ppm	1.4	1.5	nm	2.4	1.4

Cesium ppm	0.78	0.87	nm	0.76	0.76
Bismuth ppm	0.25	0.28	nm	0.5	0.43
Thallium ppm	0.11	0.12	nm	0.1	0.1
nm - not measured; ppm - parts per million					
	WTC 01-25	WTC 01-27	WTC 01-28	WTC01-30	WTC01-34
Silicon %	13.2	15.2	13.8	15.1	12.2
Calcium %	20.37	19.51	19.65	19.73	20.51
Magnesium %	3.29	3.04	2.83	3.49	3.01
Sulfur %	4.03	4.29	4.56	nm	nm
Iron %	1.33	1.72	1.80	1.85	1.45
Aluminum %	3.28	3.05	2.95	3.59	2.98
Carbon, organic %	2.94	1.95	2.42	nm	nm
Carbon, Carbonate %	1.87	1.82	1.68	nm	nm
Sodium %	0.62	0.62	0.76	0.71	0.50
Potassium %	0.56	0.50	0.54	0.56	0.51
Titanium %	0.29	0.29	0.26	0.29	0.25
Manganese %	0.15	0.12	0.12	0.14	0.12
Phosphorous %	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.04	0.03
Loss on Ignition %	17.5	14.4	16.7	17.5	18.5
Barium ppm	624	470	491	nm	nm
Strontium ppm	695	701	711	nm	nm
Zinc ppm	1910	1650	1720	nm	nm
Lead ppm	756	204	234	nm	nm
Copper ppm	251	188	218	nm	nm
Cerium ppm	85	77.7	75	nm	nm
Yttrium ppm	61.6	54.9	53.8	nm	nm
Chromium ppm	134	126	106	nm	nm
Nickel ppm	39.2	39.4	26.1	nm	nm
Lanthanum ppm	43.5	39.5	38.4	nm	nm
Antimony ppm	65.8	50.4	51.8	nm	nm
Vanadium ppm	30.5	30	28.9	nm	nm
Molybdenum ppm	30.9	27.1	42	nm	nm
Lithium ppm	28.5	25.2	24.8	nm	nm
Thorium ppm	9.94	9.14	8.48	nm	nm
Rubidium ppm	24	21.7	22.5	nm	nm
Cobalt ppm	7.4	6.2	5.9	nm	nm
Niobium ppm	11	11	10	nm	nm
Scandium ppm	7.1	6.6	6.2	nm	nm
Uranium ppm	3.78	3.36	3.27	nm	nm
Cadmium ppm	7.5	5	5.2	nm	nm
Arsenic ppm	4.2	5	4.8	nm	nm
Gallium ppm	4.3	4.3	4.1	nm	nm
Beryllium ppm	3.6	3.2	3.1	nm	nm

Silver ppm	1.4	1.4	1.7	nm	nm
Cesium ppm	0.83	0.77	0.76	nm	nm
Bismuth ppm	0.67	0.4	0.48	nm	nm
Thallium ppm	0.1	0.09	0.11	nm	nm
nm - not measured; ppm - parts per million					
	Indoor dust samples		Girder coatings		
	WTC 01-20	WTC 01-36	WTC 01-08	WTC 01-09	
Silicon %	14.2	11.7	15.0	15.5	
Calcium %	19.44	21.30	20.73	26.01	
Magnesium %	2.59	2.88	6.94	3.23	
Sulfur %	5.51	5.77	1.39	1.23	
Iron %	1.25	1.38	1.25	0.55	
Aluminum %	2.55	2.86	2.92	3.56	
Carbon, organic %	2.68	2.32	2.48	2.45	
Carbon, Carbonate %	1.27	1.50	1.89	1.86	
Sodium %	1.16	0.58	0.12	0.16	
Potassium %	0.46	0.46	0.28	0.32	
Titanium %	0.25	0.23	0.21	0.28	
Manganese %	0.10	0.11	0.14	0.19	
Phosphorous %	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	
Loss on Ignition %	15.7	16.9	15.8	13	
Barium ppm	390	438	317	472	
Strontium ppm	706	823	444	378	
Zinc ppm	1330	1400	57.4	101	
Lead ppm	153	159	9.13	11.7	
Copper ppm	176	95	10.3	12.8	
Cerium ppm	61.6	70.2	202	356	
Yttrium ppm	44.1	52.6	134	243	
Chromium ppm	94	107	153	86.5	
Nickel ppm	29.8	28.5	202	22.6	
Lanthanum ppm	31.3	35.6	102	175	
Antimony ppm	38.9	33.9	0.56	1.2	
Vanadium ppm	25	28.6	30.5	40.1	
Molybdenum ppm	19	16.1	0.85	1.2	
Lithium ppm	21.9	24.9	25.2	36.4	
Thorium ppm	7.25	8.64	17.9	30.7	
Rubidium ppm	18.9	21.1	8	8.2	
Cobalt ppm	5	5.3	12.3	1.7	
Niobium ppm	8	9	4.4	6.3	
Scandium ppm	5.4	6.4	9.2	9.8	
Uranium ppm	2.7	3.23	4.72	7.57	
Cadmium ppm	4.2	5.8	0.11	0.21	
Arsenic ppm	3.5	3.8	< 2	< 2	

Gallium ppm	3.6	4	2.8	4.2	
Beryllium ppm	2.5	3.1	4	4.2	
Silver ppm	3.5	1.6	1.8	0.96	
Cesium ppm	0.72	0.78	0.18	0.22	
Bismuth ppm	0.64	0.82	0.008	0.01	
Thallium ppm	0.09	0.09	0.02	0.02	
nm - not measured; ppm - parts per million					
	minimum	maximum	mean*		
Silicon %	11.4	26.3	14.8		
Calcium %	9.58	26.01	18.36		
Magnesium %	1.79	6.94	2.88		
Sulfur %	0.87	5.77	3.11		
Iron %	0.55	4.13	1.63		
Aluminum %	2.27	4.13	2.90		
Carbon, organic %	0.98	4.02	2.48		
Carbon, Carbonate %	1.24	1.89	1.55		
Sodium %	0.12	1.16	0.57		
Potassium %	0.28	0.69	0.50		
Titanium %	0.21	0.39	0.26		
Manganese %	0.07	0.19	0.11		
Phosphorous %	0.01	0.05	0.02		
Loss on Ignition %	7.96	22.8	16.35		
Barium ppm	317	3670	533.38		
Strontium ppm	378	3130	726.61		
Zinc ppm	57.4	2990	1004.70		
Lead ppm	9.13	756	166.75		
Copper ppm	10.3	438	136.31		
Cerium ppm	50.9	356	91.23		
Yttrium ppm	30.2	243	57.45		
Chromium ppm	86.5	224	116.61		
Nickel ppm	22.6	202	37.77		
Lanthanum ppm	25.8	175	45.96		
Antimony ppm	0.56	148	24.84		
Vanadium ppm	24.9	42.5	30.67		
Molybdenum ppm	0.85	42	11.34		
Lithium ppm	17.4	36.4	24.00		
Thorium ppm	5.36	30.7	9.31		
Rubidium ppm	8	25.2	19.01		
Cobalt ppm	1.7	13.9	6.36		
Niobium ppm	4.4	11	8.34		
Scandium ppm	4.4	9.8	6.63		
Uranium ppm	1.96	7.57	3.29		
Cadmium ppm	0.11	7.5	2.80		

Arsenic ppm	3.5	6.8	***		
Gallium ppm	2.8	6	4.15		
Beryllium ppm	1.8	4.2	2.96		
Silver ppm	0.96	3.8	1.66		
Cesium ppm	0.18	0.88	0.64		
Bismuth ppm	0.008	0.82	0.28		
Thallium ppm	0.02	0.13	0.08		
*Geometric mean for all parameters except pH; ***Geometric mean not calculated due to one or more samples having concentrations below detection limit; ppm - parts per million					



It is peculiar why only mercury is quoted when there were so many other more dangerous elements at higher concentrations than mercury, and while the regular elements like Copper - mv 136 ppM, Silver - mv 1.66 ppM, and Vanadium - mv 31 ppM, some of the other significant elements were:

- Barium - mv 533 ppM: At low doses, barium acts as a muscle stimulant, whereas higher doses affect the nervous system, causing cardiac irregularities, tremors, weakness, anxiety, dyspnea and paralysis. This may be due to its ability to block potassium ion channels which are critical to the proper function of the nervous system.⁵³ However, individual responses to barium salts vary widely, with some being able to handle barium nitrate casually without problems, and others becoming ill from working with it in small quantities. For example, barium acetate was used by Marie Robards to poison her father in 1993.
- Strontium - mv 727 ppM: The human body absorbs strontium as if it were calcium. Due to the chemical similarity of the elements, the stable forms of strontium might not pose a significant health threat. In fact, the levels found naturally may actually be beneficial, but the radioactive ⁹⁰Sr can lead to various bone disorders and diseases, including bone cancer. The strontium unit is used in measuring radioactivity from absorbed ⁹⁰Sr.⁵⁴

⁵³ Patnaik, Pradyot (2003). *Handbook of inorganic chemicals*. pp. 77–78. ISBN 0070494398.

⁵⁴ [<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Strontium>]

- Cerium - mv 91 ppM: Cerium is a strong reducing agent and ignites spontaneously in air at 65 to 80 °C. Fumes from cerium fires are toxic. Water should not be used to stop cerium fires, as cerium reacts with water to produce hydrogen gas. Workers exposed to cerium have experienced itching, sensitivity to heat, and skin lesions. Animals injected with large doses of cerium have died due to cardiovascular collapse. Cerium(IV) oxide is a powerful oxidizing agent at high temperatures and will react with combustible organic materials. While cerium is not radioactive, the impure commercial grade may contain traces of thorium, which is radioactive. Cerium serves no known biological function. ⁵⁵
- Yttrium - mv 57 ppM: Exposure to yttrium compounds in humans may cause lung disease. ⁵⁶
- Molybdenum - mv 11 ppM: Molybdenum dusts and fumes, as can be generated by mining or metalworking, can be toxic, especially if ingested (including dust trapped in the sinuses and later swallowed). Low levels of prolonged exposure can cause irritation to the eyes and skin. Direct inhalation or ingestion of molybdenum and its oxides should be avoided. ⁵⁷
- Uranium - mv 3 ppM: Normal functioning of the kidney, brain, liver, heart, and other systems can be affected by uranium exposure, because, besides being weakly radioactive, uranium is a toxic metal.
- Cesium - mv 0.6 ppM: The International Atomic Energy Agency and other sources have warned that radioactive materials, such as caesium-137, could be used in radiological dispersion devices, or “dirty bombs.” ⁵⁸

⁵⁵ Alessandro (2002). *Catalysis by ceria and related materials*. Imperial College Press. pp. 6–11. ISBN 1860942997.

⁵⁶ OSHA contributors (2007-01-11). *Occupational Safety and Health Guideline for Yttrium and Compounds*. United States Occupational Safety and Health Administration.

⁵⁷ *Material Safety Data Sheet – Molybdenum*. The REMBAR Company, Inc., September 19, 2000.

⁵⁸ Charbonneau, Louis, March 12, 2003: *IAEA director warns of “dirty bomb” risk*. *Washington Post* (Reuters): p. A15.



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
REGION II
EDISON, NEW JERSEY 08837

OCT 05 2001

Mr. Kelly R. McKinney, P.E.
Associate Commissioner
Bureau of Regulatory and Environmental Health Services
The City of New York
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
125 Worth Street, Room 616, CN-32
New York, NY 10013

Sylvia
Pace 92 Meeting
10/5/01

Dear Mr. McKinney:

Health and safety concerns for workers at the World Trade Center Disaster Site (WTC) has been a concern from the beginning of the response. In addition to standard construction/demolition site safety concerns, this Site also poses threats to workers related to potential exposure to hazardous substances. Sources of hazardous substances include (1) building materials from the destroyed buildings (primarily asbestos), (2) hazardous materials that were stored in the buildings (refrigerants, hazardous wastes, ethylene glycol, compressed gas cylinders, etc.), and (3) products of combustion being emitted from the fires that continue to burn within the debris piles. EPA, along with a number of other federal, state and your agency, has been gathering information about these threats to worker health. Air sampling by EPA and others indicates that asbestos and other contaminants are present in the air at the WTC. EPA has recommended, and continues to recommend, that workers at the Site wear respiratory protection.

In addition, EPA has recommended, and continues to recommend, that workers utilize personal protective equipment and the personnel wash stations to prevent the spread of asbestos and other hazardous substances from the WTC to their homes, cars, public transportation, food service locations, etc. We have observed very inconsistent compliance with our recommendations, however, we do not have authority to enforce the worker health and safety policies for non-EPA/USCG employees. Therefore, EPA believes the Incident Commander should adopt and enforce a site-wide Health and Safety Plan. If there is anything I can do to assist you concerning this matter, please feel free to call me at (732) 321-6656.

Sincerely yours,

Results

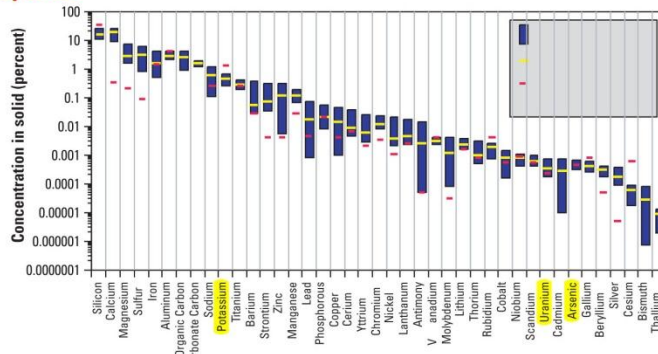


What Is the Chemical Makeup of the Dust Deposits?

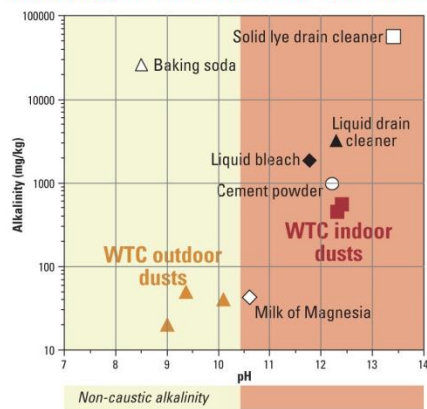
The chemical makeup of the dust samples, although quite variable, reflects the chemical contributions of materials used in building construction or found in buildings, such as glass fibers, concrete, gypsum wallboard, steel girders, wiring, ductwork, electronics, computers, paper, and many others.

The mean concentrations of some heavy metals in the WTC dust samples (such as antimony, molybdenum, zinc, copper, lead, chromium, manganese, nickel, and barium) are relatively high compared to their mean concentrations in natural soils from the eastern United States.

The plot to the right compares the concentration ranges and mean concentrations of chemical elements in the WTC dusts (this study) to the mean concentrations of the same elements in soils from the eastern United States (other studies).



What Happens When the Dusts Come into Contact with Water?



Chemical leach tests were performed in which 1 part dust was mixed with 20 parts water and the resulting water solution analyzed. The results indicate that the dusts can be chemically reactive should they come into contact with rain or wash water, or moisture in the eyes, mouth, and respiratory system. Some metals in the dusts, such as aluminum, chromium, and antimony, are quite soluble. Any water or moisture that comes into contact with the dusts initially becomes alkaline to caustic, due to the dissolution of calcium hydroxide from the concrete particles. This is especially true for indoor dust samples that have not been exposed to rainfall. Fortunately, continued reactions of water and atmospheric carbon dioxide with the dusts help to neutralize their caustic alkalinity.

The plot at left shows the alkalinity and pH of the WTC dust samples and common household materials when all are diluted by 20 parts water. The indoor WTC dusts, when added to water, can generate high pH values and caustic alkalinity (composed of caustic, reactive hydroxyl ions). However, the indoor WTC dusts do not generate as much caustic alkalinity as equivalent weights of cement, liquid drain cleaner, liquid bleach or solid lye drain cleaner. In contrast, the outdoor WTC dusts generate somewhat lower pH values and smaller amounts of alkalinity that is mostly noncaustic (composed primarily of carbonate and bicarbonate ions).

Implications for Dust Cleanup

As stated in the initial USGS report to emergency response workers on Sept. 27, 2001, the materials identified by this study in the WTC dust and debris (chrysotile asbestos, glass fibers, alkaline concrete particles, potentially soluble metals) indicate that cleanup of dusts and the WTC debris should be done with appropriate respiratory protection and dust control measures.

The USGS and NASA/JPL team members who participated in this study respectfully acknowledge the memory of the many who lost their lives in the World Trade Center attack; those injured; the families and friends of those lost and injured; and the heroic efforts of the countless emergency workers, health care professionals, construction crews, scientists, and others who have made a difference on and since September 11, 2001.

Where To Get Health Information about the Dusts

The USGS studies summarized here provide scientific information about the material and chemical makeup of the dust deposits left by the WTC building collapse. This information, along with information provided by many other emergency-response studies and long-term monitoring studies, can be used by the medical community to help understand potential human health effects that may result from exposure to dusts generated by the initial building collapse, and from longer-term exposure to dusts remobilized during cleanup.

There are a number of different web sites that provide health-related information on the WTC collapse, such as: the U.S. EPA (www.epa.gov), New York Department of Public Health (www.nyc.gov/html/doh/home.html), and the Environmental and Occupational Health Sciences Institute (eohsi.rutgers.edu/wtc/index.shtml).

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USGS Report (October 2002)

VII

Floors of Impact

“The collapse of the World Trade Center Towers looked like a classic controlled demolition.”

—Mike Taylor
(National Association of Demolition Contractors)

“It appeared to me that charges had been placed in the building.”

—Ronald Hamburger
(NIST/FEMA Contributor)



*WTC1 blowing smoke rings
Image taken September 11, 2001*

WTC1 Impact

Flight AA11 impacted WTC1 into the 96th floor and created a gash between floors 93 to 99. This would be destruction to seven floors (93-99). Tenants occupying these seven floors were two companies: Fred Alger Management that dealt in investments and occupied floor 93, with a total area of 36,078 square feet. The other company was Marsh USA (or Marsh & McLennan) that dealt in insurance and occupied floors 93 to 100, with a total area of 361,000 square feet. ⁵⁹

⁵⁹ One other tenant, Sumitomo Bank, shared part of floor 96 with Marsh.

According to the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), Marsh made modifications to the south side of floor 94 in 1998. That same year, the New York Port Authority helped Marsh demolish floors 95-98 in order to rebuild the fire alarm and sprinkler systems. Marsh did further modification work on floor 95 in the year 2000.⁶⁰ The full floor fireproofing upgrades on floors 93 through 100 were accomplished in August through November of 1998, except for floor 94, which was done in December 1996.

In a Bloomberg Business Week article of November 1, 2004, Marsh & McLennan was considered “notoriously secretive.”⁶¹ The company, “true to its secretive history, became even more cloistered.” On October 14, 2004, Marsh & McLennan was “forced into a harsh public spotlight when New York Attorney General Eliot Spitzer charged its insurance brokerage with fraud. In a civil complaint filed in New York State Supreme Court, Spitzer alleges that the company engaged in bid-rigging, price-fixing, and accepting payoffs from insurance companies.”

The article further states how “at least one former executive likened it to working at the CIA. Its ranks have included Ambassador L. Paul Bremer III, former Presidential Envoy to Iraq, who recently ran MMC’s crisis-consulting business; Stephen Friedman, President George W. Bush’s top economic adviser and former Goldman, Sachs & Co., co-chairman, who was an MMC senior principal; Craig Stapleton, the husband of George W. Bush’s cousin Dorothy, who was an MMC president; and Lord Lang of Monkton, a former British Member of Parliament who still sits on the board.”

WTC2 Impact

Flight UA175 impacted WTC2 into the 81st floor and created a gash between floors 77 to 85. This would be destruction to nine floors (77-85). Tenants occupying these nine floors:

Company	Business Services	Floor(s)	Sq Feet
Thompson Financial Baseline		78	
First Commercial Bank	Financial Institutions	78	4500
Fuji Bank	Financial Institutions	79-82	182956
Chuo Mitsui Trust Tokyo	Financial Institutions	83	N/A
EuroBrokers, Inc.	Financial Institutions	84	32104
bepaid.com		84	N/A
Harris Beach & Wilcox, LLP	Law Firms	85	48800

⁶⁰ NIST NCSTAR 1-1H, table 13-1, and table 13-2.

⁶¹ [http://www.businessweek.com/magazine/content/04_44/b3906001_mz001.htm]

According to NIST, floors 77 and 78 were upgraded for fireproofing in June and April of 1998, respectively. Fuji Bank (floors 79-82) had been modified: The core of floor 78 in 1998, the east wall of floor 80 in 1999, unknown parts of floor 80 in 2001, and the southeast corner of floor 82 in 1997.⁶²

Toru Hashimoto, chairman of Fuji Bank, was with the Deutsche Securities Limited Tokyo Branch and is now on the board of Deutsche Bank with Norman Augustine. Augustine, also known for being the CEO of Lockheed Martin, was founder of In-Q-Tel and a board member of Riggs National, the banking firm of Jonathan Bush, the other brother of George H. W. Bush. A 2004 expose by the New York Times revealed Saudi Arabian accounts at Riggs were being investigated for money-laundering and possible financing of the September 11th terrorists. It was Deutsche Bank and these subsidiaries that were identified as being involved in insider trading related to the 9/11 attacks.⁶³

“Exhaustive investigations by the Securities and Exchange Commission, FBI and other agencies have uncovered no evidence that anyone with advanced knowledge of the attacks profited through securities transactions.”

—9/11 Commission Report (p. 172)

“I heard that \$22 million in profits was made on these put options.”

—Adam Hamilton of Zeal LLC
(North Dakota based private consulting company)

At the September 21 meeting, the SEC referred two suspicious accounts to the FBI for investigation.

Mackey described these two suspicious accounts the SEC turned over to his team for investigation on September 21. First, from September 6, 2001 through September 10, 2001, 56,000 shares of a company called “Stratesec” were purchased by [redacted] and [redacted]. The SEC informed the FBI that Stratesec

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Unclassified
Commission Sensitive
9/11 Personal Privacy

⁶² NIST NCSTAR 1-1H, table 13-2.

⁶³ Wikipedia page for Deutsche Bank: [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Deutsche_Bank].

**Unclassified
Commission Sensitive**

provides airport security systems. Subsequent FBI investigation revealed that its stock increased from \$0.75 per share on 9/11 to \$1.49 when the market reopened on 9/17. As of October 12, the [redacted] had not sold the stock they purchased, leaving them with an unrealized profit of over \$50,000. The FBI's investigation revealed that [redacted] is a Director of [redacted] as well as a director of [redacted] which is a public company in Oklahoma, and Chairman of the [redacted] an investment firm based in Washington D.C. The FBI investigation revealed no ties to terrorism or other negative information concerning either of the [redacted] so it concluded there was no reason to pursue the investigation. The FBI did not interview the [redacted]

The second suspicious transaction identified by the SEC was a 2000 share short sale in UAL stock by [redacted] of Palm Beach, Florida on September 6, 2001. [redacted] also took short positions in British Telecom and Quest Communications. Mackey said subsequent FBI investigation revealed that [redacted] had multiple U.S. residences and accounts at various brokerages dating back to 1996. He said the FBI developed no suspicious information about [redacted] and no information linking him to terrorism. As a result, it determined no further investigation of [redacted] was warranted. It did not interview [redacted]

FBI memo briefing (August 18, 2003)

There are no current investigations ongoing from the FBI regarding “suspicious” stock trading. What is more peculiar is that all investigation in prior 9/11 stock trading has stopped, even in regards to Usama bin Laden’s account as the following extract shows. As a criminologist for 20 years, it can be noted that when an investigation (as seen in the matter of this “suspicious” stock trading) is ceased, it holds the flavour “conflict of interest;” in consequence, those who benefit from a crime are labeled “suspicious accomplices.”

The other lead Boston followed concerned a tip that an investment company called Wellington Management allegedly held an account on behalf of Usama bin Ladin, with a value of \$100 million. Upon investigation, which involved the SEC and an AUSA, as well as the FBI, it was determined that Wellington held an account on behalf of other members of the bin Ladin family, who invested through an offshore company.⁴

The investigation revealed that the bin Ladin initial investment was \$6 million and that the account's value never exceeded \$8 million. There is no evidence the account was linked to Usama, Al-Qaeda, or terrorism.

* [Documents provided by the FBI reveal the actual investor was Globe Administration, Ltd., which manages corporate money for the Saudi Bin Laden Group. See Req 5-13, 300-302, FD-302 re interview of Wellington Management International, LLP employee M. Coll.]

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**Unclassified
Commission Sensitive**

FBI memo briefing (August 18, 2003)

CBS 60 Minutes on September 17, 2002, noted how “Associates close to the president had suddenly and inexplicably sold all their airline stocks just days before the terrorist attacks.”

Certain types of transaction can alert securities regulators that the investor who initiated them must have been acting based upon inside knowledge; in other words, knowing some significant piece of news before the general public. This would only be done on two very factual points: One, the transactions were based on “tips,” and two, due to a National Security Alert, all transactions be on speculation of the result of this alert.

Furthermore, Intelligence track all stock trading in real time through the use of “Promis” software, which is a Prosecutor’s Management Information System, made with Artificial Intelligence capable of integrating wide numbers of data basis in different languages. It is inconceivable that these “suspicious” trades were not tracked in real time by the Intelligence. A transaction will be considered suspicious based upon a combination of criteria:

1. The timing is just a little too good: Anyone can make an investment at any time, but someone who buys soon-to-be profitable put options or sells a stock short in the few trading days immediately before a major decline in the stock’s price will seem to have been more than ordinarily lucky. This criterion is suggestive when present, but is not mandatory. For example, a short sale could have been made quite some time before it would turn out to be profitable. But the longer in advance a short sale or put-option purchase is made, the more uncertainty there

will be as to whether events will play out according to plan; so generally the inside trader doesn't make illicit trades very long in advance.

2. The transaction itself is too specific: For example, if someone bought puts on United Airlines and American Airlines but not on Delta Airlines, investigators will be pretty sure that the trader knew in advance that these two airlines were targets of the attack. On the other hand, this works both ways: If there were similar trades in a third airline but not in others, investigators can conclude that one or more flights of that airline were supposed to have been hijacked as well. In this case, Delta Airlines Flight 1989, during the attacks, was quarantined at Cleveland Hopkins International Airport after it landed at 10:10 a.m., due to a bomb scare.
3. The transaction is too large: One of the most reliable indicators of illegal insider trading is that the perpetrator has traded at an abnormally high level. In other words, someone who normally makes trades of a few thousand dollars now and then, but suddenly begins to make much bigger plays, may well be doing so because he/she has some form of inside knowledge. If inside-traders kept their trades to reasonable levels, they would seldom, if ever, be caught, since their trades wouldn't seem especially abnormal and they could be explained as part of their regular investment strategy. However, people typically get caught up by their own greed: When they know for certain that something significant is going to happen to the price of a stock, they can't resist the temptation to make as much money as possible on their knowledge.
4. Transactions deviate from normal trading levels: In the options markets, there is normally a reasonably even balance between call and put options on any given stock; and there is normally a reasonably predictable level of activity in options on any particular stock. When the balance between puts and calls is grossly disrupted and the level of volume in options trading is far beyond normal, investigators can be pretty sure that something is wrong.
5. The transaction is too speculative: In other words, the transaction is one that would be unreasonably risky, if not out-and-out stupid, were it not that the perpetrator was trading based upon inside knowledge. For example, a large purchase of stock options that were both significantly "out of the money" and relatively close to their expiration date, but suddenly turned out to be valuable based upon some news affecting the underlying stock, would seem to represent an unreasonable degree of prescience.



Historical Contract Volume Query

[home](#) / [market](#) / [options contract volume](#) / search results

Options contract volume on UAL for activity date 09/06/2001.

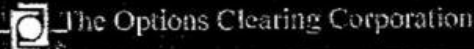
Please note: All values stated in this report represent contract sides (1 side long, 1 side short). Therefore to get a number that reflects the total number of contracts (both long and short combined as 1 contract), you must divide the total exchange volume shown by 2.

For example: ISE reports 1400 contract sides, the actual number of contracts would be 700. (1400 divided by 2 is 700).

Options Symbol	Exchange Volume					Call/Put Volume		Transaction Type			
	AMEX	CBOE	ISE	PCX	PHLX	Calls	Puts	Cust	MM	Firm	
LEAP LUA	0	40	0	0	0	40	0	20	20	0	
UAL	500	560	0	1,500	660	70	3,150	1,535	1,160	525	
LEAP VUA	0	14	0	0	0	14	0	7	7	0	
Totals	500	614	0	1,500	660	124	3,150	1,562	1,187	525	
Percent*	15%	19%	0%	46%	20%	4%	96%	48%	36%	16%	

*Percentages may not equal 100% due to rounding

P/C Ratio
25.4 Puts to 1 Call



Historical Contract Volume Query

[home](#) / [market](#) / [options contract volume](#) / search results

Options contract volume on AMR for activity date 09/10/2001.

Please note: All values stated in this report represent contract sides (1 side long, 1 side short). Therefore to get a number that reflects the total number of contracts (both long and short combined as 1 contract), you must divide the total exchange volume shown by 2.

For example: ISE reports 1400 contract sides, the actual number of contracts would be 700. (1400 divided by 2 is 700).

Options Symbol	Exchange Volume					Call/Put Volume		Transaction Type			
	AMEX	CBOE	ISE	PCX	PHLX	Calls	Puts	Cust	MM	Firm	
AMR	2,642	256	872	224	1,270	748	4,516	2,385	2,879	0	
LEAP VMR	40	0	0	0	0	0	40	20	20	0	
Totals	2,682	256	872	224	1,270	748	4,556	2,405	2,899	0	
Percent*	51%	5%	16%	4%	24%	14%	86%	45%	55%	0%	

*Percentages may not equal 100% due to rounding

P/C Ratio
6.09 Puts to 1 Call

01

FBI memo briefing (August 18, 2003)

An article based on those that benefit from these “suspicious” trades of 9/11 was published by Don Radlauer (ICT Consultant) and is worth giving in brief before continuing.

Between September 6 and 7, 2001, the Chicago Board Options Exchange saw purchases of 4,744 put options on United Airlines, but only 396 call options. Although there was

no news at that time to justify so much “lefthanded” trading, United Airlines stock fell 42%, from \$30.82 per share to \$17.50, when the market reopened after the attacks. Assuming that 4,000 of the options were bought by people with advance knowledge of the imminent attacks, these “insiders” would have **profited by almost \$5 million.**

On September 10, 2001, 4,516 put options on American Airlines were bought on the Chicago exchange, compared 3 of 4 to only 748 calls. Again, there was no news at that point to justify this imbalance; but American Airlines stock fell 39%, from \$29.70 to \$18.00 per share, when the market reopened. Again, assuming that 4,000 of these options trades represent “insiders,” they would represent a **gain of about \$4 million.**

No similar trading in other airlines occurred on the Chicago exchange in the days immediately preceding September 11. Therefore, the insiders of United Airlines and American Airlines (both airline companies involved in the hijacking) **profited in total of the attacks: \$9 million.**

Morgan Stanley Dean Witter & Co., which occupied 22 floors of the World Trade Center, saw 2,157 of its October \$45.00 put options bought in the three trading days before the attacks; this compares to an average of 27 contracts per day before September 6. Morgan Stanley’s share price fell from \$48.90 to \$42.50 in the aftermath of the attacks. Assuming that 2,000 of these options contracts were bought based upon knowledge of the approaching attacks, their purchasers have **profited by at least \$1.2 million.**

Merrill Lynch & Co., with headquarters near the Twin Towers, saw 12,215 October \$45.00 put options bought in the four trading days before the attacks; the previous average volume in these options had been 252 contracts per day. When trading resumed, Merrill’s shares fell from \$46.88 to \$41.50; assuming that 11,000 option contracts were bought by “insiders,” their **profit would have been about \$5.5 million.**

European regulators examined trades in Germany’s Munich Re, Switzerland’s Swiss Re, and AXA of France, all major reinsurers with exposure to the disaster. Swiss Re estimates that its exposure will be \$730 million; Munich Re expects to pay out as much as \$903 million. It is not clear if any trades in these stocks ring alarm bells; and some negative earnings news announced shortly before the attacks means that a certain amount of unusual selling may have been a normal market reaction and not anything more sinister. Amsterdam traders have noted that there was unusual trading activity in KLM Royal Dutch Airlines put options before the attacks.

It is obvious to an investigator that anyone who had detailed knowledge of the attacks before they happened was, at the very least, an accessory to their planning; and the overwhelming probability is that the trades could have been made only by the same

003

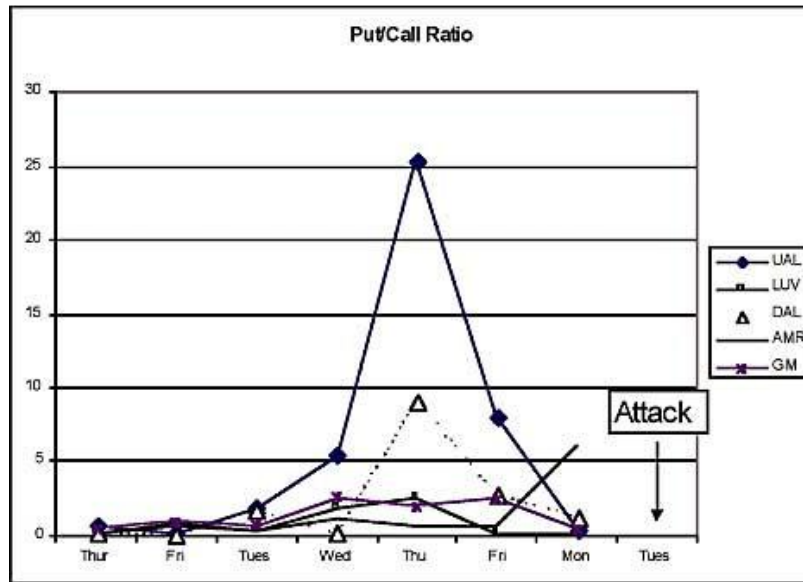
MARKET SURV

Sep. 6, 2001 UAL October 30 puts

393 4087;

Sep-19-01 9:20AM;

Page 10/10



Pre-attack purchases of put options on the airline companies used in the attack. ⁶⁴

Corporations that benefited through these “suspicious” stocks are found in the following compiled list.

1. American Airlines
2. United Airlines
3. Continental Airlines
4. Northwest Airlines
5. Southwest and U.S. Airways Airlines
6. Martin
7. Boeing Company
8. Lockheed Martin Corporation
9. AIG
10. American Express Corporation
11. American International Group
12. AMR Corporation
13. Axa SA
14. Bank of America Corporation
15. Bank of New York Corporation
16. Bank One Corporation
17. Cigna Group
18. CNA Financial
19. Carnival Corporation

⁶⁴ [www.optionsclearing.com]

20. Chubb Group
21. John Hancock Financial Services
22. Hercules Incorporated
23. L-3 Communications Holdings Incorporated
24. LTV Corporation
25. Marsh & McLennan Cos. Incorporated
26. MetLife
27. Progressive Corporation
28. General Motors
29. Raytheon
30. W.R. Grace
31. Royal Caribbean Cruises, Limited
32. Lone Star Technologies
33. American Express
34. Citigroup Incorporated
35. Royal & Sun Alliance
36. Lehman Brothers Holdings, Incorporated
37. Vornado Realty Trust
38. Morgan Stanley
39. Dean Witter & Company
40. XL Capital Limited
41. Bear Stearns

City of London broker and analyst Richard Crossley noted that someone sold shares in unusually large quantities beginning three weeks before the assault on the WTC and Pentagon. He said he took this as evidence that someone had insider foreknowledge of the attacks. "What is more awful than he should aim a stiletto blow at the heart of Western financial markets?" he added. "But to profit from it? Words fail me." Most of these transactions were handled primarily by Deutsche Bank-A.B. Brown, a firm which until 1998 was chaired by A. B. "Buzzy" Krongard, who later became executive director of the CIA.

VIII
Merritt & Harris Report
December 6, 2000

“We have built a large diesel power plant on top of WTC5 where we not only can provide emergency power to the facility, but we can provide emergency backup power to all of the tenants’ computer needs.”

—*Frank A DeMartini - WTC Manager and Project Management*
(January 25, 2001) ⁶⁵



*WTC2 peeled downward; dark explosions shoot up; white ones explode outward:
Above the white explosions the building has vanished; the lower part awaits termination
Image taken September 11, 2001*

⁶⁵ Mr. DeMartini has been confirmed missing since the attacks, and is assumed to be one of the victims of the Twin Towers’ explosion on September 11, 2001.

Merritt & Harris in their report of December 6, 2000, note that while the Port Authority does have a basic emergency plan for dealing with flooding on the property, “there is no existing control method to prevent catastrophic flooding of the subgrade levels up to level B-2 due to the total flooding of the PATH ⁶⁶ tubes. Pockets for control doors were built into the perimeter slurry wall, but doors were never installed, as this method of protecting the building would pose a life safety threat to trains and passengers in the PATH tubes. The complexity of this problem and the specific expertise needed to address the issues is beyond the scope of competence of Merritt & Harris, Inc., and has not been addressed in this report.”

The above assessment was the very first threat account/fact which the report notes, amongst many others, which will be noted further down.

On behalf of Merritt & Harris, Inc., they engaged an independent consultant to conduct a “Phase I Environmental Site Assessment and Asbestos Audit at the site in conjunction with the due diligence. The survey was conducted by members of the staff of R.W. Crandlemere and Associates, Inc., (Crandlemere) of Weymouth, Massachusetts. The survey included visual observations of the site and buildings, and the accumulation and review of available documentation pertaining to asbestos, hazardous waste, and electromagnetic radiation generated by the roof-mounted communications transmission equipment.”

The report states how “Crandlemere took no samples and made no physical tests.” The results of the survey and any associated recommendations were added as attachments. “Merritt & Harris, Inc., assumes no liability regarding asbestos audits, hazardous or toxic material monitoring, surveying, or reporting and cannot be responsible for the work or opinions of other independent consultants engaged to do so.”

Merritt & Harris also engaged an independent consultant to conduct an Elevator Review at the site: The BOCA Group International (BOCA) of New York, New York. “A bank of elevators (18-23B) was involved in a recent run-by incident. These elevators were not observed and have been excluded from our review to avoid interference with an ongoing legal investigation.”

What this “recent run-by incident” was did not reach the report; the Merritt & Harris team did not inspect this area or include this area in their report.

According to the report, the tower complex “is located in the Financial District of downtown Manhattan. New York City and was completed in phases between 1970 and

⁶⁶ PATH: Port Authority Trans Hudson.

1977.” This structural information was taken from the Offering Memorandum and Property Book, which has now been destroyed, according to the official final NIST report, published after the 9/11 tragedy:

The records for WTC 1 and WTC 2, which were kept in WTC1 were destroyed, and the records for WTC 7 were discarded by the general contractor after retaining them for 7 years.

What is worth noting is that the lost Offering Memorandum and Property Book recorded the WTC was “completed in phases between 1970 and 1977.” However, all official narratives/statements have noted that the complex began “groundbreaking by Minoru Yamasaki for construction on August 5, 1966. Steel construction began in August 1968. The first tenant to occupy WTC1 was in December 1970, and the occupancy of WTC2 began in January 1972. Ribbon cutting was on April 4, 1973.”

Inspectors from Merritt & Harris, Inc., noted how the original construction of the WTC was “of good quality materials. The overall present condition of the property is good. However, as with any large complex of this age, ongoing repair and maintenance should be expected to be required.” The building structures appeared to be “in adequate overall condition. Major structural repairs following the 1993 bomb blast were successfully completed and signed-off by a Permit to Occupy or Use issued by the Port Authority Office of the Chief Engineer on October 10, 1997. The repairs appear to have been properly engineered and executed. Following the bombing incident, stringent security measures were implemented at the vehicular entrances to the Plaza and subgrade facilities.”

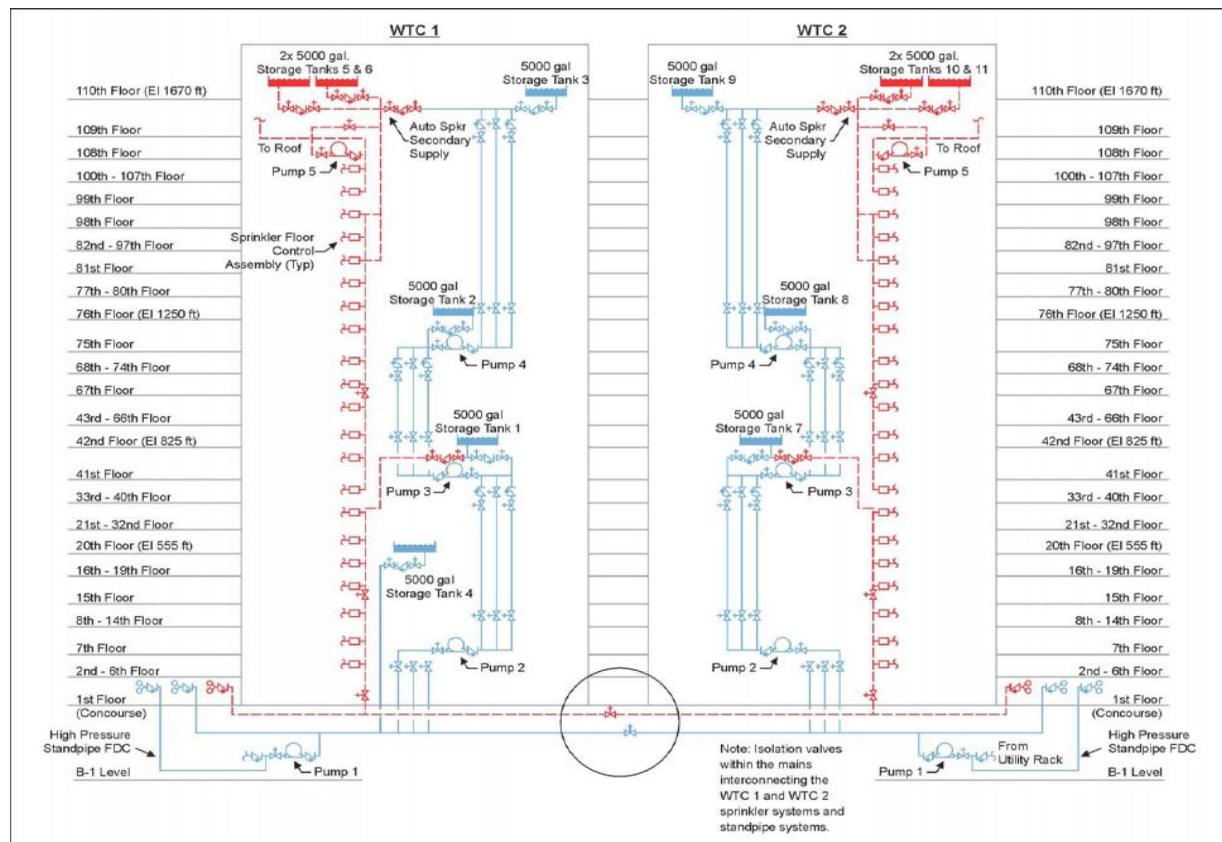
The evaluation of structural fireproofing in the Towers was judged to be “an adequate 1-hour rating considering the fact that all Tower floors are now sprinklered.” (*sic*) There was an ongoing program of re-fireproofing the structural steel to the full thickness for 2-hour rating; “this work is done on a lease rollover basis whenever there is a full floor of space being built out for new occupancy. To date [2000] approximately 30 floors have been completed in the two towers.”

It appears that ongoing fireproofing to the structural steel had been covered to an approximation of thirty floors in both towers when both planes hit.

A further problem noted in the report was “with ice forming on and falling from the Towers during early and late winter months. The problem is most severe when the temperature at the upper Tower levels (which is several degrees colder than at the Plaza Level) falls below freezing. During high humidity days, ice balls can form and dislodge from the wall and roof surfaces. Damage to nearby buildings and injury to pedestrians

has occurred. There does not appear to be an architectural solution to this problem as it is caused by an unusual atmospheric condition. In addition, there are incidences of noise generated either by the movement of the Tower corner panels or by the movement of underlying back up deck material during high wind conditions when the Tower movement is significant.”

The roofs of WTC1 and WTC2 were deemed sufficiently safe in the year 2000; however, the roof of WTC4 was “nearing the end of its anticipated service life and replacement should be anticipated. The roof of WTC5 was replaced in 1991 and may still be under warranty. Requirements for warranty transfer should be investigated.”



*WTC 1 and WTC 2 sprinkler and standpipe risers
NIST NCSTAR 1-4, WTC Investigation*

In 1985, Lucius Pitkin Consulting Engineers, an independent consulting firm, was hired to examine the welds on the high pressure stern pipe risers. The Pitkin Report stated that “many welds exhibited flaws, such as insufficient penetration and cracks in circumferential welds.” The report recommended that all welds be “examined and that any weld lacking 50% or less penetration be removed and repaired.” By 1985, this work had not been done.

As to the plumbing system, water hammer arrestors on a 2 inch water line in a wall on the 55th floor of WTC1 “recently failed flooding the 55th - 44th floors. Samples of the arrestors were sent out for independent evaluation. It was determined that the bellows in the arrestors failed due to repeated expansions and contractions over a 27-year period. Therefore, it is recommended that a program be undertaken to replace all water hammer arrestors in all buildings before more failures and flooding occur.”

The primary issue in the electrical systems was the lack of ground fault protection provision before the switchboard. “It is understood that the Port Authority approved this configuration and since the Port Authority is expected to remain the Code interpreter for this installation, new requirements for compliance will not occur in the future.” The report noted. “Technically,” the report continues, “the stairwells of the Tower buildings should be vented. Because of the height of the stairwells however the installation of venting fans would not be practical and would, most likely, pull smoke into the stairways from the corridors, a condition that is not favourable. The Port Authority is aware of the lack of venting in the stairwells and, as the code enforcement agency has accepted that the addition of venting would cause an unsafe emergency exiting situation.”

According to the lost SII reports (available in the Data Room at the time of inspection), “deficiencies typically noted are rusting conditions in the steel columns in the elevator shafts, missing fireproofing, and occasional floor coring damage.” Furthermore, all warranties were expired in the year 2000 when Merritt & Harris conducted their inspection. On the following pages is a breakdown list from the report on their inspection.

W TRADE CENTER - PROPOSED 2001 CAPITAL F

ROUGH BREAKDOWN BY BUILDING

(\$'s in thousands)

Proj Title	2001	Bldg 1	Bldg 2	Bldg 4	Bldg 5	Retail Mall	Subgrade	Central Sys
<u>Electrical & HVAC Capacity Upgrade</u>								
HVAC Distribution System Rehabilitation	1,000	400	400	100	100			
1 WTC 3d Zone Electrical & HVAC Capacity	1,000	1,000						
HVAC Control System/Smoke Mgmt	1,000					1,000		
HVAC Distribution Capacity Upgrade	2,500		2,500					
Freeze Protection Systems	1,000	1,000						
Plaza Bldg Electrical Capacity Upgrade	2,000			1,000	1,000			
<u>New Fire Alarm System</u>								
Fire Alarm System Phase 3 - PA Work	8,000	2,000	2,000	500	500		3,000	
Fire Alarm System Phase 3 - Tenant Reimb	250	100	100		50			
<u>Other Building Systems Upgrades</u>								
Operations Control Center	500							500
Tenant Standby Power	2,000							2,000
Substation Ground Fault Protection	500							500
Antenna & Mast Rehabilitation Projects	500	500						
Building Mgmt/Energy Mgmt Systems	500							500
<u>Common Area Improvement Programs</u>								
Public Space Code Improvements	2,500					2,500		
Public Space Infrastructure Improvements	3,000					3,000		
Mall Circulation Improvements Phase 2	500					500		
Priority Customer Service Improvements	4,000	500	500			3,000		
<u>Subgrade Rehabilitation Programs</u>								
Subgrade Slab Rehabilitation Phase 1	10,000						10,000	
Subgrade Slab Rehabilitation Phase 2	500						500	
Subgrade Code Upgrade Projects	500						500	

Merritt & Harris breakdown list on their inspection (p.1)

Proj Title	2002	2003	2004	2005	2002-2005	Bldg 1	Bldg 2	Bldg 4	Bldg 5	Retail Mall	Subgrade	Central Sys
Electrical & HVAC Capacity Upgrade												
HVAC Control System/Smoke Mgmt	2,000	3,000	5,000	5,000	15,000	2,500	2,500					10,000
HVAC Distribution Capacity Upgrade	2,000	2,000	3,000	3,000	10,000	2,000	4,000					4,000
Freeze Protection Systems	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	4,000	1,000	3,000					
Plaza Bldg Electrical Capacity Upgrade	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	8,000			3,000	3,000			2,000
New Fire Alarm System												
Fire Alarm System Phase 3 - PA Work	8,000	4,000	0	0	12,000						10,000	2,000
Fire Alarm System Phase 3 - Tenant Reimb	250	0	0	0	250	100	100	50				
Other Building Systems Upgrades												
Operations Control Center	500	500	500	500	2,000							2,000
Tenant Standby Power	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	8,000							8,000
Antenna & Mast Rehabilitation Projects	500	500	500	500	2,000	2,000						
Building Mgmt/Energy Mgmt Systems	1,000	1,000	2,500	2,500	7,000							7,000
Common Area Improvement Programs												
Public Space Code Improvements	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	8,000					8,000		
Public Space Infrastructure Improvements	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	20,000					20,000		
Mall Circulation Improvements Phase 2	2,000	5,000	6,000	5,000	18,000					18,000		
Priority Customer Service Improvements	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	12,000	2,000	2,000	1,000	1,000	6,000		
Subgrade Rehabilitation Programs												
Subgrade Slab Rehabilitation Phase 1	6,000	0	0	0	6,000						6,000	
Subgrade Slab Rehabilitation Phase 2	1,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	16,000						16,000	
Subgrade Code Upgrade Projects	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	4,000						4,000	
Security Programs												
Office Space Security System	250	250	250	250	1,000	400	400	100	100			
Security Modernization Projects	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	12,000							12,000
Elevator and Escalator Modernization Programs												
Elevator Control Modernization - Tower 1	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,000	13,500	13,500						
Elevator Control Modernization - Tower 2	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,000	13,500		13,500					
Asbestos Abatement Shuttle Shafts	500	500	500	500	2,000	1,500	500					
Elevator Disconnect Switches	500	0	0	0	500	250	250					
Tenant Space Prep/Landlord Work Projects												
Lease Obligated Capital Work	2,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	11,000	4,000	4,000	1,000	1,000	1,000		
Multi-Tenant Floor Corridor & Restrm Rehab	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	11,000	4,500	4,500	1,000	1,000			
Building Infrastructure Rehabilitation Programs												
Priority Capital Major Work Projects	500	500	500	500	2,000							2,000
Capital Major Work Projects	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	20,000	2,000	2,000	500	500			15,000
Other Asbestos Abatement	500	500	500	500	2,000	600	600	150	150		500	
ADA Projects	250	250	250	250	1,000	100	100			800		
GRAND TOTAL	61,750	60,000	61,500	58,500	241,750	36,450	37,450	6,800	6,750	53,800	36,500	64,000

Merritt & Harris breakdown list on their inspection (p.2)

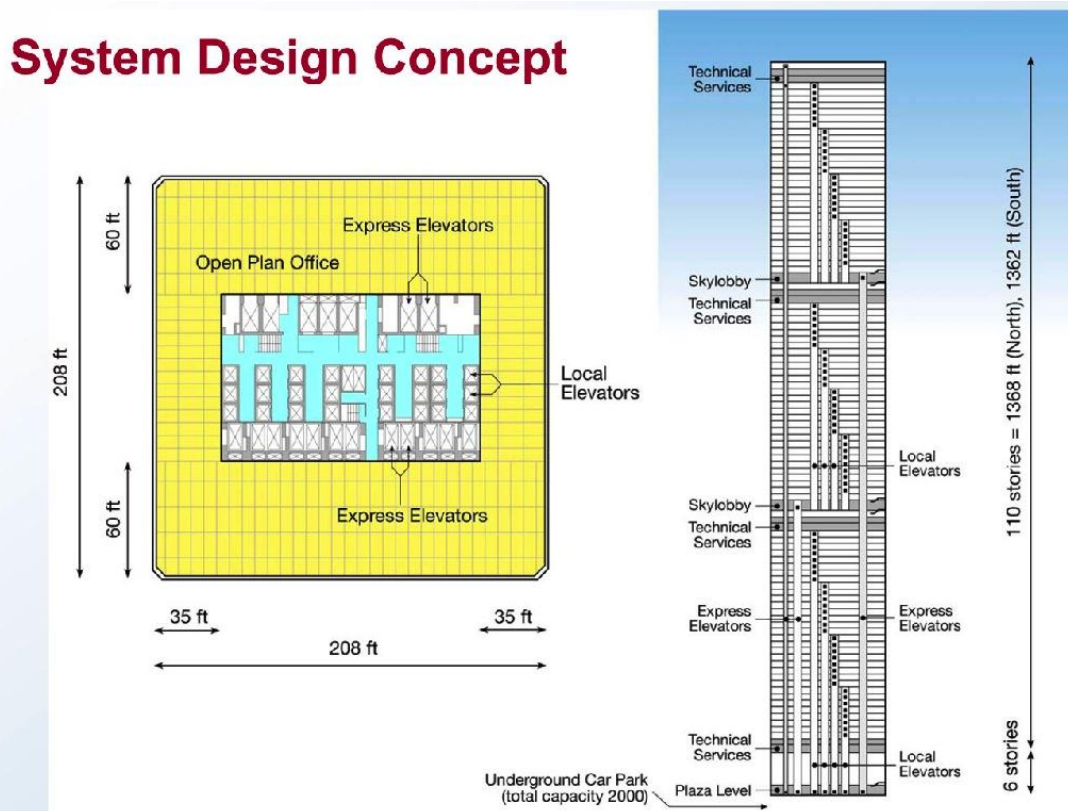
According to the above rough estimates of renovation for the year(s) beginning 2001, running through 2002, 2003, 2004, and to be completed by 2005, the grand total came to \$309,750. It does not seem a very high estimate, even for a rough estimate, considering the corporations of tenants. However, this total was only derived as a sum for renovation toward WTC1 and WTC2, and was separate from the sum needed of annual maintenance and renovations throughout the tower complex, on all 7 towers.

Below is an extract from BOCA, who had undergone the inspection of the elevator service in the twin towers.

Additionally, we reviewed the maintenance callback sheets listed previously after which we performed a visual inspection of additional machine rooms in One World Trade Center and Two World Trade Center. This field visit revealed a large amount of rouged cables and bad machine bearings. The rouged cables are contributing largely to the amount of dust and dirt in the machine room, on the machine room equipment and secondary equipment. This condition will most likely cause contact failures, electrical shorts and other potential hazards to the equipment and its workers. There was a significant amount of bad machine bearings observed which are causing noise and vibration in the machines. If this is not corrected soon more serious damage will be caused to the hoist machines.

It was also noted that a few elevators had temporary jumpers on the controller, which is not a generally accepted practice in the elevator industry and could be potentially dangerous.

Extract from the BOCA Group International of New York, New York.



NIST NCSTAR 1-4, WTC Investigation

4. Defective machine bearings on Elevators 72, 46 and 61
Other Maintenance Items:

Elevators Nos. 63 - 68:

Elevator No. 63 - Many breaks in cables.

Elevator No. 64 - Many breaks in cables.

Elevator No. 65 - Relevels many times, Cables are filthy

Elevator No. 66 - Slightly rouging of hoist cables.

Elevator No. 68 - Excessive carbon dust in hoist motor.

Elevators Nos. 57 - 62:

Elevator No. 58 - Cables have excessive rouging - all in machine.

Elevator No. 59 - Carbon dust excessive in hoist machine.

Elevator No. 60 - Rouge in cables

Elevator No. 61 - Vibration in main bearing and excessive carbon dust in machine.

Elevators Nos. 49, 69 - 74:

Elevator No. 49 - Four temporary jumpers on controller. Large amount of dust in hoist machine and motor.

Elevator No. 69 - Excessive rouge dust in hoist machine.

Elevator No. 72 - Bad main bearing - whole machine rocks.

Elevator No. 73 - Rouge dust around and in internal brake.

Elevator No. 74 - Excessive cable rouge - all over and in machine.

Rouge on Machine room floor.

Elevator No. 16 - Cable has broken lay. Secondary rouged cables - rouge all over machine room. We were informed that one of the hoist cables broke, started untwisting and came in contact with metal causing a spark, which started a fire in secondary. Elevator shut down for repairs.

Elevator No. 74 - Cables rouged - Rouge all over machine room.

Elevator No. 72 - Bad main bearing - machine rocks.

Elevator No. 1 - Excessive cable rouging condition and excessive oil on brake pads.

Elevator No. 4 - Excessive cable rouge.

Elevator No. 46 - Bad main bearing and cables are rouged.

TWO WORLD TRADE CENTER

Major Maintenance Items:

1. Rouged cables on Elevators 8, 9, 63-68, 72, 2, 7, K5, 26 and 28.
2. Bad machine bearings on Elevators 11, 56, 73 and 26
2. Excessive dust in machine room.

Other Maintenance Items:

Elevators Nos. 1-5:

No. 1 Elevator - Carbon dust in hoist motor - cables rouged all over. Oil on brake pads.

No. 2 Elevator - Cables rouged all over - Pie Plate Selector very noisy.

Elevators Nos. 6, 7, 50 and 99: Carbon dust in all hoist motors

No. 6 Elevator - Oil on brake pads.

No. 7 Elevator - Rouged cables caused excessive rouge deposits all over machine.

No. 49 Elevator - Jumper on controller, rouge all in controller, carbon dust excess in hoist motor.

Elevators Nos. 12 - 17: Dust in all machines

Elevator No. 16 - Excess carbon dust in hoist motor & rouge on drive sheaves.

Elevator No. 14 - Car oil seepage in main bearing sheave side

Elevators Nos. K3 - K5:

Elevator No. K5 - Rouge on cables - Not bad.

Elevators Nos. 24-29:

Elevator No. 26 - Bad main bearing and cable rouging.

Elevator No. 28 - Cable have rouging - rouge in hoist machine.

Elevator No. 27 - Rouge dust in hoist machine.

Low Rise Shuttles

Elevator No. 8B - Cables rouged causing rouge all over machine room.

Elevator No. 9B - Cables rouged causing rouge all over machine room.

Elevator No. 10B - Low Brushes and rouge all over machine room.

Elevator No. 11B - Bad main bearing and rouge all over machine room.

Elevators Nos. 51 - 56:

Elevator No. 56 - Bad main bearing

Elevators Nos. 57 - 62:

Elevator No. 62 - Full size hoist motor brushes are not in contact with commutator.

Many brushes are low.

Elevators Nos. 63 - 68:

Elevator No. 63 - Cables rouged.

Elevator No. 64 - Cables rouged.

Elevator No. 65 - Cables rouged.

Elevator No. 66 - Cables rouged causing rouge all over hoist machine.

Elevator No. 67 - Cables rouged causing rouge all over hoist machine.

Elevator No. 68 - Cables rouged all over, and oil leak in main bearing.

Secondary - There are thick amounts of rouge all over. Generator copper shavings inside and carbon excessive

It has not been made clear in Merritt & Harris's report renovation budget, if BOCA's suggestive report of renovating the elevating system was included.

Elevator World

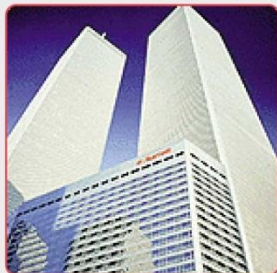
Drive to the Top

Robert Baamonde, Jr.

March 2001



At a time when new construction is dominating the market, ACE Elevator undertook what was perhaps, one of the largest, most sophisticated elevator modernization programs in the industry's history. This "towering" achievement took place at New York City's prestigious World Trade Center (WTC), with the completion of the first six members of the elite "Shuttle Fleet."

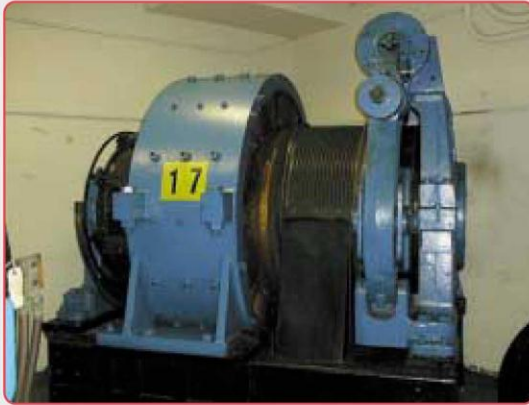


Partial loading of elevator (above)

The towers (left)

Interior of shuttle elevators (center)

Shuttle elevator hoist machine



Top of shuttle elevator car



This project was originally intended to operate with the existing 275kW motor-generator sets that were specifically designed for the WTC project. However, both the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey and ACE Elevator Co. Inc. had the collective vision of utilizing cutting-edge, solid-state-drive technology to replace the existing motor generator sets.

All the parties involved felt that implementing this innovation would significantly enhance the elevators' operation and eliminate countless problems associated with the motor generator rotating elements. Although similar technology is used every day throughout the elevator industry, no equipment available at the time met the power requirements demanded by this type of installation.

New technology had to be developed to achieve what was in mind. The WTC shuttle fleet represents, arguably the largest, fastest and most menacing equipment in the industry. The dynamics of the shuttle cars, together with unique logistical obstacles from within the complex, posed challenging engineering and installation scenarios far exceeding the typical modernization program.

Towers A and B consist of a total of 46 shuttle elevators, capable of moving up to 460,000 pounds, at speeds of 1,600 feet per minute. Within a 60-second time frame, as many as 4,000 passengers travel distances exceeding 100,000 vertical feet in a single roundtrip and some 75 miles of large diameter hoist cable are used to lift these vertical beasts.

Yet, with an installation abundant in highly specialized componentry, the heart and soul of this operation remains the highly customized "Motor-Drive System." Although having endured a tedious, and at times exasperating, engineering evolution, ACE Elevator prevailed in implementing and installing new silicon-controlled rectifier (SCR) drives on the shuttle fleet. This upgrade made a positive impact on both the fleet's efficiency and overall operation.

The contribution this innovation made was instrumental in the WTC's recognition as Building Owners and Managers Association's (BOMA) "Building of the Year." This honor was bestowed upon the Port Authority at both the regional and national levels.

Continued ►



Top of shuttle elevator car showing rail-mounted encoder



Governor-mounted encoder

DRIVE TO THE TOP

Continued

Original Technical Specifications

The existing generator sets were replaced with SCR drives. Due to the power requirements of the aforementioned equipment, new drive componentry would be design-specific to WTC. ACE engineers, in conjunction with outside vendors, developed a system capable of powering the massive equipment with no negative effects to the building's power supply.

The use of SCRs for this installation required an isolation transformer, choke and harmonic filter as outlined below.

Isolation Transformer: 450 KVA-4250 lbs. (WPI)

Choke: 5MH-500A-2280 lbs. (WPI)

Harmonic Filter: 210KVAR-1280 lbs. 350BP(TVI)

SCR Drive: DSD-412 10 to 1250 amp (MagneTek)

The size of the new SCR drive enclosure was too large to fit in the elevator machine room. The choke and isolation transformer were also too large to be installed within the machine room space. The original motor-generator room, which could house this equipment, was located seven floors below the machine level. In order to support the combined weight of the new equipment in the existing motor generator room, a steel platform had to be erected, consisting of steel I-beams welded to the building steel and steel plates attached to the I-beams forming a mounting foundation. All the above equipment was isolated from the building steel by special high tensile rubber pads.

Installations of two separate trough runs (one high voltage and one communication) from the elevator motor room to the motor generator room seven floors away, proved a challenge. A run of approximately 80 vertical feet, employed over 300 running feet of 2-1/2" x 8" and 2"x 2" trough raceway. This run traveled through plaster ceilings, concrete floors and around structural steel. The remote location necessitated the installation of a new 800 amp service disconnect switch with a remote shunt trip, installed in each motor generator room.



The harmonic filter installed in motor generator room

The following represents the tasks encountered by the modernization teams of ACE Elevator. The WTC shuttle fleet would present engineering obstacles both technical and logistical. Unique in design, prior to the modernization, equipment of choice would have to interface with one of the most technically challenging elevator installations industry wide.

Capacity (lbs.): 10,000
 Speed (fpm): 1,600
 Travel in Feet: 1,350
 Hoist Motor: 339 HT 52,000 (lbs.)
 Horsepower: 350
 Generator (Original): 275kW 10,000 (lbs.)
 Roping: 1:1 double wrap
 Hoist Ropes: 13/ 16"
 Comp Ropes: 1- 1/ 2"
 Safety: Duplex wedge clamp
 (car and counterweight)
 Buffers (oil type): 84" stroke car and cwt.
 (2) car (2) counterweight
 Operation: Group Automatic
 Door Configuration: 2 SPD center opening
 (62" x 84") front and rear
 Cab (Platform) size: 7'3" X 13'3"



Motor generator room installation of the drive, choke and isolation transformer



Elevator machine room showing typical installation of SMFT controller

A harmonic filter was installed for the purpose of dissipating and reducing harmonics thereby preventing electrical contamination of building power that is often caused by SCR drive systems. In addition, installation of line starters and circuitry were also utilized, preventing the in-rush of 480v to the primary side of multiple isolation transformers. If and when the building went to an emergency power condition, line starters could provide the sequential re-energizing of the fleet.

The CEC-built controller originally utilized a tape reader for position; however, high rise and speed warranted modifications to a tapeless system. Special proximity limits were designed for reliability and reduced maintenance. High capacity and rise along with rope stretch necessitated the develop-

ment of special circuitry to facilitate proper releveling during the loading and unloading process.

As with any high-rise steel building, high winds can raise havoc with high-rise elevators. During windy days when the sway of the building is greater than 1 mG, the speed of all the shuttle elevators are automatically reduced to 1,000 feet per minute, with a degraded speed curve. Also due to the building design, two express elevators share a common hoistway enclosure, therefore special software was designed to insure that the two shuttle cars sharing the same hoistway enclosure would never start to run in the same direction at the same time. An adjustable software delay allows the cars to run in the same direction after a minimum gap of 20 floors.

The capacities and speed at which the WTC shuttle cars operate, made the replacement of the motor generator sets with SCR drives quite a challenge.



Fountain in front of World Trade Center

In February 2000 another report was issued “for the sole benefit, use and information of World Trade Center and the liability of Buro Happold Consulting Engineers PC and its Partners and Employees.” According to the report, Buro Happold had been commissioned by the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey to conduct a fire engineering assessment of the fireproofing requirements of the open-web, steel joists that supported the floors in the tenant areas of WTC1 and WTC2. The summary outlined the “findings of the preliminary studies and suggests how substantial savings can be made in terms of cost, application time, and material thickness for the fireproofing system.”

As regards to the floor beams, the same report suggests a whole range of engineering and practical issues which were examined and the conclusion was that there were a number of “beneficial aspects that can be brought together using a fire safety engineering approach. In overall terms the intention is to reduce costs by one or a combination of the following, while maintaining an adequate standard.” The report then offers these “adequate standards”:

- Reduction in thickness and thus a reduction in material costs
- Reduction in the number of coats necessary to achieve the desired thickness of fire proofing
- Reduction in the life cycle costs by the selection of a more durable product that also meets the requirements in other respects
- Improvement in the environment by using a material with a lower fibrous content
- Maintain a reasonable and practical scenario for situations where tenant loads exceed those in the tenant handbook
- Minimize disruption to tenants by reducing the time taken to do the works

The above-mentioned objectives could be achieved by:

- (1) Selection of a traditional fire protection product that performs better than the typical products listed by the UL, which allows a thinner application.
- (2) Recognition that the member sizes used in the World Trade Center are heavier than the minimum UL listing. This means the steel will heat slower because it will be at a cooler temperature because of the larger WID; this knowledge can be used to reduce thickness of the coating further.
- (3) Use of natural fire calculations to demonstrate that the temperatures experienced in a real fire are less onerous in their effect than would be experienced in a furnace test.
- (4) Selection of a more durable fire protection material that is less likely to be affected by the rigors of changes to building services systems and refits. This will

reduce disruption. Recognition, that the structure has a greater ability to support loads during the fire load case. This has been effectively illustrated by the Cardington fire tests.

- (5) Improve selection of fire proofing product with the longer-term object of making a gradual reduction in the amount of fibrous material in the building. In overall terms, the objective is to reduce the protection sufficiently to reduce the number of coatings since this has the most significant impact.

Recommendations

There are a number of approaches that allow a reduction in the thickness of the applied fire protection. At this stage the estimates are realistic but are not yet fully comprehensive. However it is clear that there is an opportunity to reduce the thickness of the applied fire protection, reduce fiber content, increase durability, reduce the number of passes to apply it and to reduce the life cycle costs. The components of the approach are:

- Allow for the thermal capacity of the heavier steel sections, which reduces the thickness in a range of 5% to 20%.
- Select a different material such as Pyrocrete 239 to increase durability and to reduce the fiber content.
- Depending on the choice of material, based on the thermal performance, a reduction in thickness of 30% to 50% is possible.
- Use of the natural fire safety concept will allow further reductions of 15% to 65%.

The above percentages cannot be added arithmetically but reductions in thickness of 35% to 60% are realistic. The final choice will be dependent on the many factors presented. However it will clearly be a balance between the margin of safety, practicalities of the application, the fibrous content, the specific choice of material and the life cycle costs.

Endpoint criteria

The endpoint criteria for beams, floors and columns all different. The table below shows all the endpoint conditions that are appropriate for the World Trade Center.

Structural Member	Location	Maximum Temperature °F (°C)
Steel columns	1. Average Single Point	1000 (530) 1200 (649)
Floor/Roof assemblies and Loaded Beams	1. Unexposed side 2. Steel Beam (average) (single point) 3. Pre-stressing steel 4. Reinforcing steel 5. Open-web steel joists	250 (139) 1100 (593)* 1300 (704)* 800 (426) 1100 (593) 1100 (593)
Steel Beams/Girders (Not Loaded)	1. Average Single Point	1000 (530) 1200 (649)

Table 2: ASTM E 119 temperature endpoint criteria

* For restrained tests, the steel temperature must remain below these temperatures for a period of one hour or half the required resistance period whichever is the greater.

The only major fire to have occurred in either Tower 1 or Tower 2 of the World Trade Center is the fire that occurred in 1975 in Tower 1. Two reports have been provided by LERA, and demonstrated in Buro Happold's report as follows.

The fire began on the 11th floor of Tower 1 on February 13, 1975, at approximately 11:30 p.m. The fire was discovered by a porter when he heard and saw flames in R.J. Saunders' office. He raised the alarm to the World Trade Police Headquarters who immediately commenced their planned fire procedure. The fire department arrived promptly and was able to get the fire on the 11th floor under control. The fire spread to other floors (9 to 19 but these fires were readily extinguished on discovery).

The fire spread over about 9,000 square feet of the 11th floor destroying most of the contents and damaging the remainder. Structural damage was limited to four bar trusses which were distorted slightly.

A report entitled: *One World Trade Centre Fire* was written at the time by the New York Board of Fire Underwriters. The report covers many other issues but there are certain points that were key points to any current fire protection issues within the World Trade Center. These were, according to the latter report:

- Structural damage was slight and limited to four bar trusses; this after the fire began on floor 11, and then expanded to floors 9 to 19: A spread of 10 floors in total.
- Furniture contained large amounts of highly flammable, combustible material.
- Shutters to file shelves had been left open.
- Seven windows on the east wall were broken as flashover occurred.
- The outer skin of the building suffered no smoke or heat damage.
- One hour fire partition prevented spread of throughout the rest of the 11th floor.
- All vertical shafts were connected by 2-hour fire rated walls.
- The 11th floor did not have sprinkler coverage at the time.
- Fire spread to other floors was by 12 x 18 inched holes in the telephone closets. These were not fire damped.

The report concludes that "the issues that are key points to this study are the fact the structural damage was minimal and that fire of such severity is not as likely to develop today in either building. The low structural damage shows that the fireproofing provisions at the time (i.e. 1/2 inch) were adequate for the severe fire that developed. Since the time of the fire, a sprinkler system and fire stops have been installed and there are more stringent stipulations regarding the use of flammable materials."

The low structural damage shows that the less stringent fireproofing provisions at the time (i.e. ½ inch) were adequate for the severe fire that developed in 1975. Buro Happold's report of the fire analysis given by LERA towards the 1975 fire coincides with firefighters' estimate which follows from an article in The New York Times.

New York Times

No Concern of WTC Collapse Among Fire Chiefs, Report Says

By Mark J. Prendergast

May 18, 2004

Barely half an hour before the South Tower of the World Trade Center [2] collapsed at 09:59 a.m., on September 11, 2001, none of the fire chiefs briefing the mayor and police commissioner at a meeting on a nearby street expressed concern that either 110-story building was in danger of falling, the staff of the 9/11 commission said in a report issued today. "None of the chiefs present believed a total collapse of either tower was possible," the report said in recounting the impromptu meeting that occurred at 09:20 a.m.

Only after Mayor Rudolph Giuliani had moved on did one senior chief present "articulate his concern that upper floors could begin to collapse in a few hours," the report added. "And so he said that firefighters should not ascend above floors in the 60's," the report said.

The findings were made public as the independent, bipartisan commission created by Congress began two days of hearings in Manhattan in advance of its final report on 9/11, due in July. The report, one of more than dozen already made public by the 10-member commission, was read aloud at the televised hearing along with accompanying videotaped interviews of witnesses and officials quoted in it and graphic scenes from the disaster. Many 9/11 families were in the audience at the New School University, in Greenwich Village.

The commission staff said the purpose of this report was only to offer a "reliable summary of what happened" on Sept. 11 without "much commentary." A follow-up report tomorrow will "offer more analysis and suggest some lessons that emerge for the future."

Among the information made public, much of which has been previously reported, the commission staff said: "Rescue operations were hampered by flawed radio communications systems or an inability to operate them properly. In one case, a radio relay device, called a repeater, that was intended to boost radio signals in the high-rise trade center complex, was thought to be inoperative; in fact, the fire chief who had tested it in the North Tower failed to push one of two needed buttons. When he could

not communicate,” the report said, “he concluded that the system was down. The system was working, however, and was used subsequently by firefighters in the South Tower.”

Partly because they lacked comprehensive radio communications with firefighters deep inside the building, the commission said, “the chiefs in the North Tower were forced to make decisions based on little or no information.” A deputy assistant fire chief, Joseph Pfeifer, whose firefighter brother was killed in the North Tower, complained to investigators that because of communications problems, “it was impossible to know how much damage was done on the upper floors, whether the stairwells were intact or not. A matter of fact, what you saw on TV, we didn’t have that information,” he said.

Shown videotape of firefighters in the North Tower lobby, Chief Pfeifer observed: “What you see here is, this footage, is actually my brother going upstairs. As so many other firefighters, this was the last time we saw them.” Although firefighters, police officers and other “first responders” performed heroically, often at the cost of their own lives, interdepartmental rivalries, especially between the police and fire departments, added to the confusion over what has happened and how to deal with it.

The report said that some witnesses said that such tensions “hampered the ability of the city to respond well in emergency situations.” Although the administration of Mayor Rudolph Giuliani issued a directive in July 2001 intended to eliminate “potential conflict” among emergency agencies, each department “considered itself operationally autonomous,” the report said. “Each was accustomed to responding independently to emergencies.” However, “by Sept. 11,” the staff said of the fire and police departments, “neither had demonstrated the readiness to respond to an ‘incident commander’ if that commander was an official outside of their department.” The commission staff also pointedly noted that unlike the police commissioner, the city’s fire commissioner “lacked operational authority” because under the Fire Department’s management structure “operations were controlled by the chief of department.”

The confusion, agency conflicts and radio problems not only kept many tenants from leaving the doomed buildings, but led to many police officers and firefighters entering or staying in the towers even after superiors had made decisions that the fires could not be fought or that everyone, including rescue workers, should evacuate. “I had a strong inner sense, throughout this entire operation, that we were going to lose people this day,” said Assistant Chief Peter Hayden, discussing decisions to send firefighters upstairs. “We had a large volume of fire on the upper floors; each floor was approximately an acre in size. Several floors of fire would have been beyond the fire-extinguishing capability of the forces that we had on hand. So we determined very early on that this was going to be strictly a rescue mission. We were going to evacuate the building, get everybody out, and then we were going to get out.”

After the first hijacked airliner struck the North tower [1] at 08:46 a.m., conflicting information was given to tenants in both towers over the dangers they faced and whether and when they should evacuate. Public address systems were damaged by the successive impacts to each building, and announcements that did get heard were sometimes erroneous or confusing. “All the emergency officials that morning quickly judged that the North Tower should be evacuated,” the commission staff said. “The acting fire director in the North Tower immediately ordered everyone to evacuate the building, but the public address system was damaged and no one apparently heard the announcement.”

People who sought information from emergency telephone operators fared no better. “911 operators and FDNY dispatchers had no information about either the location or magnitude of the impact zone and were therefore unable to provide information as fundamental as whether callers were above or below the fire,” the report said. However, “civilians who called the Port Authority police desk at WTC5 were advised to leave if they could.”

Many people in the South Tower “were unaware initially of what happened in the other tower,” the report said. “The evacuation standard operating procedures did not provide a specific protocol for when to evacuate one tower in the event of a major explosion in the other.” Brian Clark, president of Euro Brokers Relief Fund, on the 84th floor of the South Tower, said that when the first airliner hit the North Tower across the way, he actually thought something had exploded in his building. “I heard a loud boom,” he told commission investigators. “Just two yards from me outside the glass, 84 floors in the air, was swirling flames. I assumed that there had been an explosion upstairs.”

Soon after, Clark recalled, as some people had already begun to leave the South Tower, a building alarm sounded and a voice said over the public address system: “Building 2 is secure. There is no need to evacuate Building 2. If you are in the midst of evacuation, you may use the re-entry doors and the elevators to return to your office. Repeat, Building 2 is secure.”

Stanley Praitnath, a Fuji Bank executive, had made it all the way to the lobby of the South Tower when a guard stopped him and asked where he was going and why. “I said, ‘Well, I am going home,’ Praitnath said. “Why? I saw fireballs coming down.” “No, your building is safe and secure. Go back to your office.”

The fact that the South Tower would be at risk in the immediate aftermath of the North Tower explosion was initially beyond the comprehension of most officials on the scene. “According to one fire chief,” the report said, “it was unimaginable, beyond our consciousness, that another plane might hit the adjacent tower.”

As a result, officials initially thought the wiser course was for people in the South Tower to “stay in place,” standard procedure for conventional high-rise fires for occupants not in the immediate vicinity of smoke and flame. Clark’s recollection was substantiated by the commission’s investigators. “Indeed, evacuees in the sky lobbies and the main lobby were advised by building personnel to return to their offices,” the report said in recounting the confusion in the South Tower between the time the first plane’s striking the North Tower and the second’s striking the South Tower 17 minutes later. “As a result of the announcement, many civilians in the South Tower remained on their floors. Others reversed their evacuation and went back up.”

One motivation cited for the instruction not to leave the South Tower was concern over falling debris and bodies from the North Tower. In fact, the commission staff said, the first of the 343 firefighters to die that day was killed by a person who had fallen or jumped. A second concern stemmed from the 1993 terror attack on the trade center, when a van packed with explosives blew up in a basement garage; many of the injuries were sustained during the evacuation. Nonetheless, by 09:02 a.m., on Sept. 11, officials decided that the South Tower should be evacuated as well, and its tenants were told via public address system “to begin an orderly evacuation if conditions warrant.”

“One minute later,” the report noted, “a plane hit the South Tower.” With all staircases in the North Tower blocked at the floors where the plane hit, and all but one stairwell blocked in the South, many people desperately headed upstairs in hope of fresh air and a helicopter ride to safety. All who did perished. No escape was possible from the roof of either building because the doors were kept locked as a matter of policy. But many of the buildings’ tenants were unaware of that policy and futilely ascended smoky stairwells in hope of being plucked from the roof by helicopters. All who did so perished.

“There was no rooftop evacuation plan,” the staff said. “The rooftop was a cluttered surface that would be a challenging helipad even in good conditions and, in a fire; smoke from the building would travel upward.” But that was never told to tens of thousands of people who worked in the towers. Even in pre-9/11 disaster drills, the report said, tenants “were never instructed not to evacuate up.”

⁶⁸*Fair Use: For more information see footnote. ⁶⁸

Here again are the diseases this complex accumulated over the years of its structure according to three reports before the attacks:

- (1) There was no existing control method to prevent catastrophic flooding of the subgrade levels up to level B-2 due to the total flooding of the PATH tubes.

⁶⁸ [<http://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/17/107.shtml>]

- (2) Asbestos, hazardous waste, and electromagnetic radiation generated by the roof-mounted communications transmission equipment was present and continuously endangering employees.
- (3) Ice forming on and falling from the Towers during early and late winter months. The problem was most severe when the temperature at the upper Tower levels (which is several degrees colder than at the Plaza Level) falls below freezing. During high humidity days, ice balls formed and dislodged from the wall and roof surfaces. Damage to nearby buildings and injury to pedestrians occurred. There did not appear to be an architectural solution to this problem as it was caused by an unusual atmospheric condition.
- (4) Incidences of noise generated either by the movement of the Tower corner panels or by the movement of underlying back up deck material during high wind conditions when the Tower movement was significant.
- (5) The roof of WTC4 was “nearing the end of its anticipated service life and replacement should be anticipated.” The warranty of WTC5’s roof had expired.
- (6) Many welds exhibited flaws, such as insufficient penetration and cracks in circumferential welds. A report recommended that all welds be examined and that any weld lacking 50% or less penetration be removed and repaired. By 1985, this work had not been done.
- (7) Water bellows in the arrestors failed due to repeated expansions and contractions over a 27-year period; all water hammer arrestors in all buildings had to be replaced before failures and flooding occurred.
- (8) The electrical systems were not grounded in the switchboard area.
- (9) The stairwells of the Tower buildings should have been vented: Because of the height of the stairwells however the installation of venting fans would not be practical and would, most likely, pull smoke into the stairways from the corridors, a condition that is not favourable.
- (10) Deficiencies typically noted were rusting conditions in the steel columns in the elevator shafts, missing fireproofing, and occasional floor coring damage.

Probably the average New Yorker did not have any prior knowledge of the weaknesses this complex exhibited; it was however clearly under the attention of the Port Authority, as the Merritt & Harris Inc., Evaluation Report stated in December 2000. As a logical

assumption, these severe threat risks would also have been known to the new lease owner, Silverstein Properties Inc. It is not coincidental that the NIST investigators noted the following:

The building and the records kept within it were destroyed, and the remains of all the WTC buildings were disposed of before congressional action and funding was available for this investigation to begin.⁶⁹

⁶⁹ Final Report on the Collapse of World Trade Center 7 (NIST)

IX

The Towers' Eyes

“At 06:47 a.m., September 11, 2001, the WTC Building 7’s Alarm System was placed on “TEST” status for a period due to last eight hours. This ordinarily happens during maintenance or other testing, and any alarms received from the building are generally ignored.”

—NIST Report, p.28
(June 2004)



*So much of this steel rusted in less than two days
Image taken September 13, 2001/© ex-FEMA employee: Kurt Sonnenfeld*

The WTC complex was watched over by two security companies: E-J Electric Installation Co., and Securacom (or Stratesec). Beginning with E-J Electric Installation Co., it is the country’s oldest independent electrical contractor that won a \$28 million contract in 1996 to tighten security at the complex. The Long Island City, N.Y. based contractor installed 2 million feet of fiber-optic cable, hundreds of security cameras, access control and 110 turnstiles, including systems integration. According to their Website, E-J Electric Installation Co., was Prime Contractor for a \$34 million design,

build, and, maintain project for the WTC Security System. ⁷⁰ This design-build security project included:

- Control access to sensitive building areas
- Access controls to interior building areas
- Centralize security monitoring and coordination
- System redundancy using a Parking Access Control system
- Closed Circuit Television (CCTV)
- Door Access Control system
- Intrusion Detection/Alarm system
- Lobby turnstiles and barriers
- Visitors' desk stations
- Digital badging
- Door locking
- Intercoms and duress alarms

Furthermore, E-J erected a primary Security Command Center and a backup Security Command Center, Master Computer system as well as a Redundant Computer system, including a Communication Network utilizing 1,500,000 feet of fiber optic cable and a backup electrical power supply system.

E-J was chosen on a negotiated basis using technology, long term maintenance, management ability and price as a criteria. As prime contractor, E-J had the engineer, general contractor and security integrator all working under its supervision.

In the 1970s United Airlines (UA) decided to computerize its reservation system. They chose E-J Electric to direct and oversee the entire project because E-J was capable of producing significant savings over the use of factory-wired components and it could assume unit responsibility for the total assignment. E-J became the expert electrical contracting firm in the U.S. on installing nation-wide computerized reservation systems for airlines. This complicated job required the interconnection of 250 individual locations with 150 tons of data/comm equipment, using 12,000 miles of communication circuits. To accomplish this task, E-J entered into a joint venture arrangement with local NECA contractors for most of the contracts. To assure timely completion and uniform installation, step-by-step instructions were compiled for field personnel and a copy was provided to each of the cooperating contractors. E-J's strategy was a key element in the successful, on-time completion of the entire project. The next security company of the WTC was Securacom (or Stratesec). The Washington Spectator glides us over this company's terrain.

⁷⁰ [<http://www.ej1899.com/security.htm>]

The Washington Spectator

Family Business at the Watergate

Margie Burns

*February 15, 2005*⁷¹

Securacom (or Stratesec) got the \$8.3 million World Trade Center security contract in October 1996 and received about \$9.2 million from the WTC job from 1996 (a quarter of its revenues that year) to 1998. But in 1998, the company was “excused from the project” because it could not fulfill the work, according to former manager Al Weinstein, and the electronic security work at the WTC was taken over by E-J Electric, a larger contractor.

Aviation General boasted of its international clientele. A 1996 press release announced its sale of airplanes to the National Civil Aviation Training Organization (NCATO) of Giza, Egypt, “the sole civilian pilot training organization in Egypt.” The announcement mentioned “Sheik Mishal Yousef Saud Al Sabah” as Chairman of KuwAm Corporation and board member of Commander Aircraft Company. NCATO also had contractual partnerships with several U.S. flight schools, including Embry-Riddle University in Florida. Embry-Riddle has not responded to questions about the partnership. Aviation General was de-listed on the Nasdaq exchange in October 2002 after filing for bankruptcy protection.

Although Securacom and Aviation General were both troubled companies, with blatant managerial problems including litigation, tax arrears, and trouble paying vendors, both companies received substantial funding throughout the 1990s.

On top of the massive capital infusion from the Kuwaitis, millions were generated through its Initial Public Offering statement in 1997, and revenues from large contracts. Securacom also obtained capital from numerous investors. Why was that, if the companies were so troubled? Former managers speculate that the Bush connection was helpful. A partial list of companies investing in Securacom while Marvin Bush was on the board of directors includes several well-known investment management companies, including Morgan Stanley Dean Witter, Munder, Fidelity, Putnam, and John Hancock. According to Jeff Gallup, a former Securacom manager who left the company for a position at Landtek, Inc., Securacom installed the initial security-description plan (the layout of the electronic security system) at the World Trade Center.

Gallup knows the WTC site well, since Landtek, like E-J Electric, was a prime contractor at the trade center. He was “intimately involved” with WTC security, he said in a phone interview last year, up to September 12, 2001, when “the FBI left my office with all the

⁷¹ [http://www.washingtonspectator.org/articles/20050215bushes_3.cfm]

contents of the WTC visitors database,” by then three-quarters of a million visitors’ badges. It is regrettable that the FBI has not been equipped with an adequate computer system to analyze this information.

Among his other business interests, Marvin Bush also served on the board of directors of HCC Insurance (formerly Houston Casualty Company), one of the main insurance carriers for the World Trade Center. Thus Bush, paradoxically, was connected to two companies with a significant interest in security at the trade center. In spring 1999, Bush was simultaneously a nominee for the boards of both Securacom and HCC Insurance.

Bush’s directorship at Securacom was not included on the proxy statement for HCC that year, and his connections with HCC were not included on the proxy statement for Securacom, whose regulations require directors and officers of public companies to list their other directorships and business connections. In addition to Bush’s violations of the Securacom regulations in these instances, his directorship at Fresh Del Monte, where he and a longtime friend who brought him into HCC were also on the Audit and Compensation committees, was also omitted in the Securacom proxy filing.

Bush’s HCC proxy information did disclose his positions at his own firm, Andrews-Bush, and at Fresh Del Monte, but in addition to not disclosing his Securacom connection, he omitted yet another association, with Kerrco, an oil company in Houston. Bush left Securacom after 1999 but currently remains an adviser to HCC Insurance. HCC lost \$29 million at 9/11, largely from World Trade Center property losses, medical payouts in New York City, and workers’ compensation reinsurance losses.

The chairman and CEO of HCC Insurance, Stephen Way, brought Bush onto the boards of both HCC and Del Monte. L. Byron Way, HCC vice president, explained in a telephone interview that HCC “handled easily maybe a dozen or so coverages for the World Trade Center,” mainly property and workers’ compensation, going back through the 1990s. Way could not say when HCC became a carrier for the center or how much its WTC exposure totaled. “With stakes that big, premiums can vary,” he said, adding that property coverage was handled through the London office. The company has not responded to questions about Bush’s proxy statements.

The security industry is an extraordinary combination of hush-hush secrecy and wild openness. When you hire a security contractor, one specialist said, “What’s on your computer is on their computer.” This is particularly a concern when the contractor services both government and private clients, or both domestic and foreign customers, as Marvin Bush’s companies did. [A conflict of interest.] Why has the White House been

so silent on this concern, particularly when enormous federal contracts have been involved? ⁷²

A company [Securacom] that provided security at the World Trade Center, Washington D.C.'s Dulles International Airport and United Airlines between 1995 and 2001 was backed by a private Kuwaiti-American investment firm whose records were not open to full public disclosure, with ties to the Bush family. Marvin P. Bush, a younger brother of George W. Bush, was a principal in the company from 1993 to 2000, when most of the work on the big projects was done. But White House responses to 9/11 have not publicly disclosed the company's part in providing security to any of the named facilities. Bush has not responded to repeated telephoned and emailed requests for comment.

The American Stock Exchange delisted Securacom's stock in October 2002. Securacom also had a contract to provide security at Los Alamos National Laboratories, notorious for its security breach. According to its present CEO, Barry McDaniel, the company had an ongoing contract to handle security at the World Trade Center "up to the day the buildings fell down." Yet instead of being investigated, the company and companies involved with it have benefited from legislation pushed by the Bush White House and rubber-stamped by Congressional Republicans. Securacom, its backer KuwAm, and their corporate officers stand to benefit from limitations on liability and national-security protections from investigation provided in bills since 9/11.

HCC Insurance Holdings, Inc., a reinsurance corporation on whose board Marvin Bush sat as director until November 2002, similarly benefits from terrorism insurance protections. (Bush's first year on the board at HCC coincided with his last year on the board at Securacom.) HCC, formerly Houston Casualty Company, carried some of the insurance for the World Trade Center. It posted a loss for the quarter after the attacks of Sept. 11 and dropped participation in worker's compensation as a result. Bush remains an adviser to the chairman and the Board of Directors, as well as a member of the company's investment committee.

The former CEO of Securacom is Wirt D. Walker III, who is still chairman of the board. Although he has also been the managing director of KuwAm for several years, Walker states definitively in phone interviews that there was no exchange of talent between Securacom and KuwAm during the WTC and other projects. As Walker put it, "I'm an investment banker." He continued, "We just owned some stock." The investment

⁷² In combination with the above-mentioned article, it should be noted, and according to Securacom's present CEO, Barry McDaniel, the company had an ongoing contract to handle security at the World Trade Center "up to the day the buildings fell down." Barry McDaniel, CEO of the company since January 2002, declines on security grounds to give specific details about work the company did at the World Trade Center. According to McDaniel, the contract was ongoing (a "completion contract"), and "not quite completed when the Center went down." The company designed a system, but as he points out, obviously that "didn't have anything to do with planes flying into buildings."

company “was not involved in any way in the work or day-to-day operations” of the security company. He explained clearly and pleasantly that there was no sharing of information or of personnel between the two companies.

In December 2000, when the presidential election was determined, Securacom added a Government Division, providing “the same full range of security systems services as the Commercial Division,” in the company’s words. Securacom now has “an open-ended contract with the General Services Administration (GSA) and a Blanket Purchase Agreement (BPA) with the agency that allows the government to purchase materials and services from the Company without having to go through a full competition.” The company [Securacom] lists as government clients “the US Army, US Navy, US Air force, and the Department of Justice,” in projects that “often require state-of-the-art security solutions for classified or high-risk government sites.” In 2000, the US Army accounted for 29% of the company’s earned revenues, or about \$6.9 million.

The White House opposed an independent commission to investigate 9/11 until after the terrorism insurance protections and protections for security companies had safely passed Congress. It has also quietly intervened in lawsuits against United Airlines in New York, brought by relatives of the victims.

When, following the 1993 bombing of the World Trade Center, the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey began its multi-million-dollar, multiyear revamping of security in and around the Twin Towers and Buildings 4 and 5, Securacom was among numerous contractors hired in the upgrade. The companies doing security jobs received due mention in print, in security industry publications and elsewhere. The board membership of a son of former President Bush went unnoticed, at least in print.

A key concept in security is “access control.” In hindsight, as the security industry’s reportage on the WTC precautions makes clear, further attacks would have to come from the air. Unfortunately, such detailed reports did not convey that message at home. Nobody thought outside the box enough to deduce that a jumbo jet could overcome even the extraordinary controls at the World Trade Center. With 20-20 hindsight, it is obvious that the intricate procedures in the building’s lobbies and on its perimeters were like trying to stop a 767 with ID badges. Barry McDaniel, CEO of the company since January 2002, declines on security grounds to give specific details about work the company did at the World Trade Center.

The key words access control is less feeble and irrelevant, however, in regard to airports and airlines. Had the hijackers failed on the ground, they would have lost their airborne weapon. Two of the hijacked planes were United Airlines flights, and one, though not one of the United flights, took off from Dulles Airport. McDaniel makes clear that

Securacom's contract for UAL was a single-site contract, in Indianapolis (at least five years ago), and not local. The work done, finished several years before he joined the board, was not in or near D.C.

Dulles Airport, obviously, is another matter. Dulles is regarded as "absolutely a sensitive airport," according to security consultant Wayne Black, head of a Florida-based security firm, given its location, size, and the number of international carriers it serves. Black has not heard of Securacom, but responds that for one company to handle security for both airports and airlines is somewhat unusual. It is also delicate for a security firm serving international facilities to be so interlinked with a foreign-owned company: "Somebody knew somebody," he suggested, or the contract would have been more closely scrutinized. As Black points out, "when you [a company] have a security contract, you know the inner workings of everything." And if another company is linked with the security company, then "What's on your computer is on their computer."

In this context, retired FAA special agent Brian F. Sullivan is angry, and eloquent. "You can have all the security systems in the world, but the people behind the systems make the difference." The Bush administration, says Sullivan, "spit in the faces" of the victims' families, in pushing for last-minute protections for foreign-owned security companies (in the Homeland Security bill). Sullivan points out that "not one single person" in an upper-level position has lost a job as a result of 9/11, "not in the FBI, CIA, FAA, DOT." As he sums up, "No accountability, no progress."

Like other specialists, Professor Dale B. Oderman, in the Aviation Technology Department at Purdue, concurs that Dulles "was considered a very high profile target" as the primary international airport near the nation's capital. It serves as port of entry to about 15 international airlines as well as serving eight of the 11 major U.S. passenger carriers. In comparison, Reagan Airport hosts only Air Canada from outside the U.S. and Baltimore-Washington Airport hosts about a half dozen." Securacom did not handle screening of passengers at Dulles. According to a contracting official for the Metropolitan Washington Airport Authority, its three-year contract was for maintenance of security systems: It maintained the airfield access system, the CCTV (closed circuit television) system, and the electronic badging system.

As with the World Trade Center, which also had electronic badging, security gates, and CCTV, the ultimate problem with Dulles' security controls was not the controls themselves, but that they could be sidestepped. All the hijackers had to do was buy a ticket. As former FAA special agent Sullivan comments, "If they [attackers] knew about the security system, they knew how to bypass it." One obvious question for investigators is how much potential hijackers could have known about the security system.

From 1993 to 1999, KuwAm (the Kuwait-American Corporation) held a large and often controlling interest in Securacom. In 1996, KuwAm Corporation owned 90% of the company, either directly or through partnerships like one called Special Situations Investment Holdings and another called Fifth Floor Company for General Trading and Contracting. KuwAm owned 31% of Securacom in 1998 and 47% of Stratesec in 1999. It currently holds only about 205,000 shares of Stratesec; Walker, KuwAm's managing director, holds 650,000.

Marvin Bush was reelected annually to Securacom's board of directors from 1993 through 1999. His final reelection was on May 25, 1999, for July 1999 to June 2000. Throughout, he also served on the company's Audit Committee and Compensation Committee, and his stock holdings grew during the period. Directors had options to purchase 25,000 shares of stock annually. In 1996, Bush acquired 53,000 shares at 52 cents per share. Shares in the 1997 IPO sold at \$8.50. Records since 2000 no longer list Bush as a shareholder.

*Fair Use: For more information see footnote. ⁷³

⁷³ [<http://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/17/107.shtml>]

X

Seismic Data

“The collapse of the towers was not of any magnitude that was seismically significant.”

—*NIST Report*
(December 14, 2006)

Seismic Observations during September 11, 2001, Terrorist Attack

Won-Young Kim

Lamont-Doherty Earth Observatory of Columbia University,
Palisades, N. Y. 10964, USA

&

Gerald R. Baum

Environmental Geology and Mineral Resources Program,
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*Unburned paper; dust looks deeper than one inch.
Image taken September 11, 2001*

Following the September 11, 2001, terrorist attack on the World Trade Center (WTC) towers, scientists at the Lamont-Doherty Earth Observatory of Columbia University were able to determine accurate times of the plane impacts and building collapses using the seismic signals recorded at numerous seismographic stations in the Northeastern United States. The collapse of the WTC towers generated large seismic waves observed in five states and up to 428 km away. The North Tower collapse was the larger seismic source and had a magnitude ML 2.3.⁷⁴

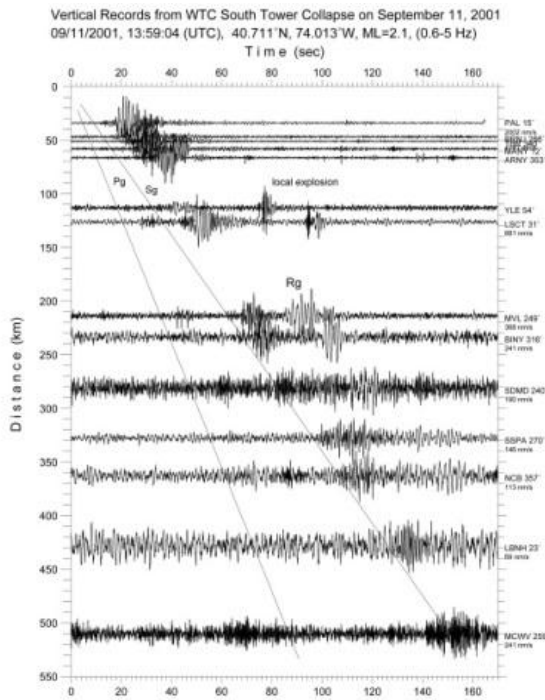


Figure 4: Vertical component record section from WTC South Tower collapse. S wave arrivals with 3.5 km/s are indicated by solid line, which is usually the beginning of Lg waves.

It generated strong seismic waves equivalent to an earthquake of local magnitude ML =2.1 (Richter scale; see Kim, 1998). The seismic signals, Lg and Rg waves, are discernible up to about 500 km from the WTC site.

Table 1: Seismographic Stations in the Northeastern United States

Seismographic stations				Pentagon ⁽¹⁾		Shanksville, Pa ⁽²⁾	
Station code	Station name	Lat. (°N)	Long. (°W)	Distance (km)	Az (°)	Distance (km)	Az (°)
SDMD	Solder's Delight, Md	39.410	76.840	62.8	17.4	190.6	111.4
CBN	Corbin, Va	38.205	77.373	78.9	200.5	244.3	146.8
MVL	Millersville, Pa	39.999	76.351	139.3	25.7	217.8	90.8
SSPA	Standing Stone, Pa	40.636	77.888	208.5	340.3	107.6	52.8
MCWV	Mont Chateau, WV	39.658	79.846	255.9	290.8	92.1	241.7
BLA	Blacksburg, Va	37.211	80.421	347.9	239.1	342.3	203.2

⁽¹⁾ Epicentral distance and azimuth between the Pentagon (approximately at 38.871°N, 77.058°W), and stations; ⁽²⁾ Epicentral distance and azimuth between the UA Flight 93 crash site (40.055°N, 78.901°W) and the stations.

In case of the WTC attack, the impacts of the two planes could be determined with an accuracy of about 2 seconds. Although the impact times are inferred from oscillatory surface wave arrivals, the nearest station, PAL (Palisades, NY), was only about 34 km away from the WTC.

In case of the plane impacts to the WTC towers, the observed peak amplitudes on the vertical component record at PAL (Palisades, NY; = 34 km) are 230 and 260 nanometers/sec for the first (North Tower) and the second (South Tower) impacts, respectively. A nanometer is 10⁻⁹ meters.

Figure 4 shows seismic record section of vertical seismic records from the WTC South Tower collapse at 11:59:39 (EDT) (13:59:04

Although, seismic signals across the network are not as strong and clear as the WTC case, three component records at station SSPA (= 107.6 km) shown in Figure 6 are quite clear. The three-component

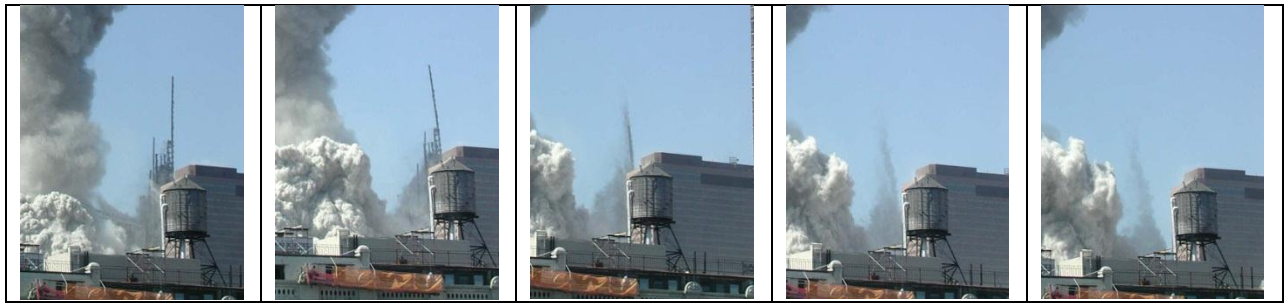
records at SSPA are dominated by strong Lg arrivals, whereas the Pg waves are difficult to discern and have amplitudes comparable to the noise level. This is typical for seismic waves generated by airplane impacts and crashes.

XI

Debris vs Evidence

“The Chief of Safety of the Fire Department of New York City told me that shortly after 9:00 he had roughly ten alarms, roughly 200 men, trying to effect rescues of some of those civilians who were in there, and that basically he received word of a secondary device, that is another bomb, going off. He tried to get his men out as quickly as he could, but he said that there was another explosion which took place.”

—Pat Dawson (NBC reporter) ⁷⁵



*Steel core turns into dust
Images taken September 11, 2001*

Whatever researchers planned to study, regarding the explosion of the tower complex, it would have been a futile study, since we have been told that the debris from the entire complex of the towers was immediately shipped to China, under specific acknowledgment of the ex-Mayor of New York City, Mr. Giuliani.

CNN

*Ground Zero steel China-bound
January 23, 2002* ⁷⁶

China’s biggest steel firm says it will receive its first shipment of scrap metal from the World Trade Center wreckage soon and turn it into steel plates -- not, as some newspaper reports had suggested souvenirs. Chinese state newspapers had earlier

⁷⁵ On the day of the attacks soon after the Towers’ explode, describing reports from the NYFD of secondary explosions and explosive devices in the Towers. At 0.54 seconds in this clip there is no plane seen crashing into the Tower; only a fireball can be seen: [<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cBKulgWoVRA>]

⁷⁶ [http://articles.cnn.com/2002-01-23/world/china.wtcsteel_1_baosteel-scrap-biggest-steel-firm?_s=PM:asiapcf]

reported that Shanghai Baosteel Group Corp., planned to turn 50,000 tons of Ground Zero steel into souvenirs -- including models of the twin towers.

The WTC towers dominated the New York skyline before two hijacked passengers slammed into them on September 11, triggering their collapse. The towers' steel outer skeleton was formed of steel beams up to two feet thick. Workers have been whittling away at the ruins since then, with hundreds of trucks carrying rubble out of the crater each day. But a company spokesman told Reuters News Agency that the shipment would not be treated any differently from ordinary purchases of scrap, and would be turned into steel plates.

The Beijing Youth Daily, one of the newspapers to report the purported souvenir plan, said Baosteel was one of the first companies in the world to contact the United States about the scrap and consequently made a good deal. It bought 50,000 tons of steel scrap at a price of "less than \$120 per ton," the newspaper quoted Baosteel executives as saying. It did not give an exact price figure.

The steel is to be baled into large cubes for shipping, and could be used to make office furniture and filing cabinets. India scrap dealers have already ordered four steel consignments. Two 33,000-ton consignments have already arrived in the southern port of Madras, a third is on its way and a fourth would arrive soon at the west coast port of Kandla. The scrap was bought at \$120 per ton and is to be recycled into ingots to be sold to various industries, including construction.

*Fair Use: For more information see footnote. ⁷⁷

New York City's Department of Design and Construction (DDC) issued contracts to four contractors, called Construction Managers (CM), who were responsible for debris removal at the tower complex. According to an USACE Website, each construction manager was assigned a zone or section of the debris removal, and was controlled and monitored by a three-person Department of Design and Construction team. The four construction managers were:

- Tully Construction
- Bovis Lend Lease International
- AMEC Construction Management
- Turner Construction

⁷⁷ [<http://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/17/107.shtml>]

Two New Jersey companies were among the bidders that won the contract for removing more than 60,000 tons of “Trade Centre scrap” as it was termed. Metal Management Northeast bought 40,000 tons, and Hugo Neu Schnitzer bought 25,000 tons.

Neu Schnitzer East is one of the largest scrap recyclers in the nation. President Alan Ratner of Metal Management said the company had bought 70,000 tons of scrap steel by January 2002. Great Lakes Dredge and Dock Co., was awarded a contract for \$790,500 to deepen the Pier 6 site to facilitate barge removal of debris.

Controlled Demolition Inc.,⁷⁸ appeared to be key player in the expedient removal and recycling of the steel. They were retained by Tully Construction Co. Inc., one of the site’s four clean-up management contractors. On September 22, 2001, Controlled Demolition Inc., submitted a 25-page preliminary document to New York City’s Department of Design and Construction, which approved the plan. The commissioner of New York City’s Department of Design and Construction and the man in charge of ground zero clean-up efforts was Kenneth Holden from Weeks Marine Inc., which created two steel offloading areas at Pier 25 and Pier 6 in the last week of September to accelerate the removal of debris.

Engineering News-Record (NY)

Nadine Post and Debra K. Rubin

October 1, 2001

The core of what may become the clean-up master plan for the wrecked site in lower Manhattan was delivered to the city’s Dept. of Design and Construction September 22, 2001, by implosion consultant Controlled Demolition Inc., Phoenix, Md. The 25-page preliminary document offers a host of debris-related concerns and removal ideas, related to the site’s key collapsed buildings and outlines other project management issues, from site security and safety to constructor relations and offsite debris disposal.

Controlled Demolition Inc., was initially retained by Tully Construction Co. Inc., one of the site’s four main clean-up management contractors, to assess debris removal in its sector that includes the former WTC2 and several smaller buildings. The site’s other contractors have also agreed to the involvement of Controlled Demolition Inc., with the goal of creating a site-wide master plan, says one contractor executive. “This will await the official end of search and rescue,” he adds. At ENR press time on September 25, 2001, neither Mayor Rudolph Giuliani nor city officials had made that pronouncement.

⁷⁸ Controlled Demolition Inc., has a 10:38 minute youtube video which demonstrates their work of controlled demolition and is worth a watch: [<http://www.youtube.com/user/TheLoizeauxGroupLLC?feature=mhum#p/u/o/-TARNVwF7Yg>]

Controlled Demolition Inc., contends that the progress of debris removal “must be subservient” to retaining the structural integrity of the slurry wall foundation. This prevents flooding from the Hudson River. “The highest priority and the great challenge in this emergency is to support the slurry wall,” says Mark Loizeaux, president. The 1,000 x 500-ft foundation walls are intact, reports George J. Tamaro, lead engineer on the Mueser Rutledge team. Water inside seems to be related to rainfall and other sources, but is not river water, he says. Tamaro adds that there is absolutely a need for a slurry wall tieback system, but not necessarily all around the bathtub, which covers 7.5 acres.

Because the structures in the eastern half of the site are largely intact, Controlled Demolition Inc., recommends them as the debris removal starting point. Above grade, the firm’s report recommends conventional wrecking methods to remove WTC4 down to the slab. Conventional demolition of WTC5 is not possible currently because it would get in the way of debris removal operations for the collapsed WTC7, which itself is a stand-alone operation. The report says some torch work will be necessary to isolate or downsize major structural steel debris. Controlled Demolition Inc., recommends liquid oxygen-propane torches to avoid the weld-back of steel, which slows down operations. Freestanding sections of the towers can probably be pulled over using cables and heavy equipment, says Controlled Demolition Inc. After the fall area is cleared, an excavator would progressively rock the freestanding element to build accelerating harmonic response until failure is achieved. To accelerate progress, Controlled Demolition Inc., also recommends attention to restoring transit service in the area and development of a detailed sequence for utility installation. The report also urges improvements in how project officials interact and communicate.

While site concrete was largely pulverized into fine dust, huge quantities of damaged structural steel lay in tangled heaps throughout the former 16-acre WTC site. “I saw I-beams stacked six stories high,” says Allen Morse, chief debris expert for the Army Corps of Engineers, a technical advisor to the Federal Emergency Management Agency. [FEMA] He says steel could make up to as much as half of the site’s estimated 1.2 million tons of wreckage. “You can’t move machinery around unless you plan for it,” adds Morse. To accelerate steel removal, Weeks Marine Inc., has created two steel offloading areas that ramped up operations last week to transport debris by barge for recycling. The sites are located at Pier 25 on the Hudson River and at Pier 6 at the tip of lower Manhattan. The city’s usual garbage removal facilities, which are handling smaller site debris, could not accommodate steel pieces. Weeks Marine Inc., was still dredging the Pier 25 site even as trucks began delivering steel to the site for offloading by crane to barges that can hold up to 3,000 tons. “That’s equivalent to 150 truckloads,” says Weeks Marine Inc., Senior Vice President George Wittich. Business was slow at first as truck-drivers maneuvered through the site and city streets and had to pass muster with FBI

officials checking for evidence. One site source says security was beefed up after some drivers sold steel privately to scrap dealers.

Wittich says the city has awarded contracts to two private scrap dealers to handle 50,000 tons of steel. The rest is expected to be used to create offshore artificial reefs or head for upland disposal. While the company obtained dredging permits in seemingly record time, environmental permits for steel disposal have yet to be issued. "The rate that the stuff can be brought to the reef is less than what is coming out," says Weeks Marine Inc., President Richard S. Weeks. Wittich says larger steel debris, as big as 30 tons, may be used for slurry wall stabilization. Even with 45 Weeks Marine Inc., employees on site and 24-hour-a-day operation, the Army Corps of Engineers called in help, awarding a \$790,500 contract to Great Lakes Dredge and Dock Co., to deepen the Pier 6 site. But the Controlled Demolition Inc., report contends that more disposal capability is needed. "The existing barge terminal facilities must be expanded if there is any hope of accommodating the tremendous volume of material that demolition contractors can move once full production is under way," says the document.

The Army Corps of Engineers is also seeking to ramp up debris sorting operations at the Fresh Kills landfill in Staten Island, N.Y. On September 25, 2001, it began testing a conveyor system, says Morse. He adds that the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency is writing a plan to manage hazardous waste recovered on site, including freon, fuel and biomedical waste. "When we run across it now, the stuff is being put in a holding area." But even as management plans move into high gear, project participants are not optimistic that debris will disappear fast. Morse estimates work could take eight months but Controlled Demolition Inc., Loizeaux [owners] believes it could take up to 14 months. "The debris stream will pick up, but it won't be huge," says Morse. "It will still be a deliberate process."

⁷⁹Fair Use: For more information see footnote. ⁷⁹

"I feel this way about it. World trade means world peace and consequently the World Trade Center buildings in New York had a bigger purpose than just to provide room for tenants. The World Trade Center is a living symbol of man's dedication to world peace beyond the compelling need to make this a monument to world peace, the World Trade Center should, because of its importance, become a representation of man's belief in humanity, his need for individual dignity, his beliefs in the cooperation of men, and through cooperation, his ability to find greatness."

—*Minoru Yamasaki*

⁷⁹ [<http://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/17/107.shtml>]

XI

Investigating WTC7

“The powerful must show they are powerful; it is their weakness.”

—Queen Elizabeth I



WTC7 September 11, 2001
(AFP Photo/Marcos Townsend)

Fox News

April 4, 2010

Jeffrey Scott Shapiro ⁸⁰

To dispute the conventional historical account is intellectually dishonest and nonsensical. I know this because I was working as a journalist for Gannett News at Ground Zero that day, and I remember very clearly what I saw and heard. Although I arrived at Ground Zero shortly after the Twin Towers fell, I was in the danger zone created by building 7 from the moment it collapsed in the afternoon, an event that is one of the key cornerstones of the 9/11 conspiracy theory. Governor Ventura and many 9/11 “Truthers” allege that government explosives caused the afternoon collapse of Building 7. This is false. I know this because I remember watching all 47 stories of Building 7 suddenly and silently crumble before my eyes.

⁸⁰ [<http://www.foxnews.com/opinion/2010/04/21/jeffrey-scott-shapiro-jesse-venture-book-lies-truthers-ground-zero-sept-shame/>]

Shortly before the building collapsed, several NYPD officers and Con-Edison workers told me that Larry Silverstein, the property developer of One World Financial Center was on the phone with his insurance carrier to see if they would authorize the controlled demolition of the building; since its foundation was already unstable and expected to fall. A controlled demolition would have minimized the damage caused by the building's imminent collapse and potentially save lives. Many law enforcement personnel, firefighters and other journalists were aware of this possible option. There was no secret. There was no conspiracy.

*Fair Use: For more information see footnote. ⁸¹

When a research begins for World Trade Center 7, which used to stand on the North Side Plaza, a building of 47-story offices which was completed in 1987 and operated by Silverstein Properties Inc., problems arise. The problems tend to lean toward proving the building imploded as opposed to why or how this was achieved. In investigating WTC7 a motive needs to be established as to why it was imploded which will establish how it was imploded. Taking any other course will be a fruitless long-life effort.

“I remember getting a call from the, er, fire department commander, telling me that they were not sure they were gonna be able to contain the fire, and I said, we’ve had such terrible loss of life, maybe the smartest thing to do is pull it.” Mr. Silverstein was talking about WTC7. What is very peculiar is that throughout the U.S. history of the fire brigade, they have never ever been involved in pulling down a building with controlled demolition. Furthermore, in Chapter 517 of FEMA’s Building Performance Study 18, firefighters were never in building 7 in the afternoon of September 11, 2001, when WTC7 imploded:

“Preliminary indications were that, due to lack of water, no manual firefighting actions were taken by FDNY.”

FEMA’s statement is corroborated by the Fire Engineering statements released August 2002 and another released in September 2002:

“And so after Visconti came down and said nobody goes in 7, we said all right, we’ll head back to the command post. So we got water to 22, but then that’s when they said all right, number 7 is coming down, shut everything down.” ⁸²

“Given the limited water supply and the first strategic priority, which was to search for survivors in the rubble, FDNY did not fight the fires in WTC7.”

⁸¹ [<http://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/17/107.shtml>]

⁸² Captain Chris Boyle in *Firehouse Magazine* August 2002.

And further corroboration comes from a report briefing, entitled: “Meeting with Former Head of Solomon Smith Barney Security Building 7 WTC,” which was released in January 16, 2004, for the perusal of the 9/11 Commission. The interview was with Mike Catalano (Former Building Engineer of WTC7) who was recommended to the Commission by Peter Mulroy (head of Security for Solomon Smith Barney).

Mr. Catalano noted that the “building was originally built for Drexel. It was empty for a few years when Boesky and Miliken went to jail. In 1987-88, Solomon Brothers took a lease in the building (owned by Silverstein) and eventually took over $\frac{3}{4}$ of the building. They turned it into Solly’s international headquarters and invested over \$800 mm into the building.”

Further into the interview, Mr. Catalano verifies that as “He was in the hallway **when the second plane was hit**, he walked down the stairs and **people were already evacuating** on their own in an orderly fashion. He went to the lobby and spoke with Marty M. who worked for Silverstein and suggested forcefully that an evacuation was necessary. The Silverstein guy said it was not necessary because the event was across the street. After a heated exchange, the Silverstein guy agreed to call an evacuation (after the second plane hit, before the tower fell).” From this last statement, it is safe to say that building 7 was evacuated before WTC2 exploded at 09:59 a.m.

In an Interview “Consolidated Edison Company of New York officials,” (MFR04018143) conducted on February 26, 2004, “Con Ed reps who were in WTC 7 said that there was a fire, but they did not think the building would collapse. Since Con Ed had two substations in the WTC 7, this was an important point for the future electricity. However, at 4:15 p.m., Con Ed employee Fred Sims had spoken to the fire department and told Con Ed headquarters that they thought WTC 7 would collapse. The fire department asked Con Ed to shut down the power to WTC 7 which they did. This cut off power to Park Place, Battery Park City and Cortlandt. They were able to shut this down remotely from the West End Avenue.” Further down in the report, it states how “Con Ed had a contingency plan to recover from losing one substation, [of power] but they did not have a plan for losing both. They had to sever the line coming into the area from Brooklyn. In order to close the cable, they had to use freeze the oil that was used as an insulator and brought in liquid nitrogen tanks to do the freezing.”

These nitrogen tanks can be seen in the image that follows; however, the image depicts the nitrogen tanks just after the planes hit WTC1 and WTC2 with scattered debris from the impacts.



Nitrogen tanks seen in the background

According to Structural Engineer Matthys Levy in an interview for History Channel,⁸³ he states that around 09:30 a.m., WTC7 had started to catch fire on floors 5, 12, and 15. If so, then the fires did not start from the explosion of WTC1 which took place at 10:28 am., nor from the explosion of WTC2, which took place at 09:59 a.m. So the most logical question the History Channel could ask Matthys Levy, was what ignited these fires? However, they did not.

The floors on fire mentioned by Matthys Levy were solely occupied by the Salomon Smith Barney financial institutions occupying a total of 1,202,900 square feet. Now, Mr. Catalano states differently: He tells us that the fires started after the WTC2 exploded: “The vents on the top of the building [WTC7] and on the 5th floor sucked in the air and jammed the generators and caused them to burn.” This would have been any time from 09:59 a.m., when the South Tower exploded and onwards.

Mr. Silverstein’s spokesperson, Mr. McQuillan, attempted to clarify: “In the afternoon of September 11, Mr. Silverstein spoke to the Fire Department Commander on site at Seven World Trade Center. The Commander told Mr. Silverstein that there were several firefighters in the building working to contain the fires. Mr. Silverstein expressed his

⁸³ [<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lnWoIWe7qFw&feature=related>]

view that the most important thing was to protect the safety of those firefighters, including, if necessary, to have them withdraw from the building.”

Mr. McQuillan has commented that by “it,” Mr. Silverstein meant the contingent of firefighters remaining in the building. This is rejected by FEMA and the Fire Engineering report including Mr. Catalano’s statement as given above and also by the Fox News reporter. We therefore have the following initial evidence that WTC7 was imploded since...

1. No firefighters and/or civilian employees were in the building to “pull” to safety in the afternoon of September 11 (earlier reports given), which concludes to...
2. Mr. Silverstein clearly stating “pull it” as to a decision made to pull the building.

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We also have Fox News reporter Jeffrey Scott Shapiro’s testimony that “Shortly before the building collapsed, [WTC7] several NYPD officers and Con-Edison workers told me that Larry Silverstein, the property developer of One World Financial Center was on the phone with his insurance carrier to see if they would authorize the controlled demolition of the building.” (See article at the beginning). Mr. Silverstein’s meaning to demolish WTC7 produces a problem: To prepare a controlled demolition, it would take a few weeks at least; it could not happen within an afternoon. Not even the most experienced demolition engineers could have pulled this off, nor could firefighters. Upon this fact is the basis of the escape of the perpetrators to which further support comes from NIST reports.

From the moment WTC1 was hit at 08:46 a.m., till 5:20 p.m., when building 7 imploded, there was a mere 8 hour gap. It is too short a period to prepare a 47-story building with explosives. Since we know an implosion took place, as above reports shows us, including Mr. Silverstein’s testimony, we need to search toward the motive which will lead us to the answer why such a sudden decision to “pull” WTC7 could only have been carried out in one and only one case: A controlled demolition scheme was a built-in feature of the WTC7.

“Normally when you have a structural failure, you carefully go through the debris field looking at each item; photographing every beam as it collapsed and every column where it is in the ground and you pick them up very carefully and you look at each element. We were unable to do that in the case of tower 7.”⁸⁵

⁸⁴ Larry Silverstein, “America Rebuilds” (PBS) September 10, 2002.

⁸⁵ Jonathan Barnett, PhD (Modern Marvels: Engineering Disasters 13).

We have been told that Silverstein Properties, Inc., is a family-owned corporation controlled by Manhattan real estate developer Larry A. Silverstein. Its portfolio in 2000 included 8.4 million square feet of space in New York City. A dynamic entrepreneur who has been described as an unquenchable optimist, Mr. Silverstein was only temporarily stunned by the September 2001 destruction of the Twin Towers of the World Trade Center, which he had leased just weeks before. The disaster claimed the lives of four members of his staff, one being FBI Agent John O'Neill.

How an FBI Agent came to work for security at the WTC was through Geoffrey Wharton, who came to Silverstein Properties from Tishman Speyer, one of the city's biggest office landlords. Geoffrey Wharton was a friend of Jerome Hauer; through the latter, Silverstein together with Geoffrey Wharton met and hired Agent John O'Neill to run security. The 70-year-old Silverstein quickly vowed to rebuild his destroyed building and submitted a plan for constructing four 50-story office buildings in place of the two 110-story towers.

Mr. Silverstein's father Harry was a real estate broker who made a precarious living by leasing loft space in lower Manhattan to rag-and-remnant traders in the garment business. This area, just south of Greenwich Village, would eventually become trendy SoHo after artists moved into the lofts, but at this time, the early 1950s, the pickings were slim. The son joined the business after earning a law degree but was able to survive only because of his wife's salary as a teacher.

"I suggested to my father that the guys making all the money were the owners, not the brokers. And he said, 'But we have nothing.' I told him about syndicators like Lawrence Wein and Harry Helmsley. I said, 'Dad, if they can buy the Empire State Building like that, why can't we?'"⁸⁶

In 1957 Mr. Silverstein convinced his father to buy an East 23rd loft building for which he had been acting as broker. They lacked the necessary capital, but, after many failed attempts, managed to secure a \$15,000 loan for a down payment from one bank and a first mortgage of \$350,000 from another. By this time the firm was Harry G. Silverstein & Sons, the other "son" being Bernard Mendik, who had married Harry's daughter Annette. They raised the other \$250,000 by persuading 22 tenants to invest \$10,000 apiece. After this undertaking proved successful the firm bought another East Side loft building, raising more money from banks and syndicate partners.

Harry Silverstein died in 1966. Larry Silverstein and Bernard Mendik continued acquiring properties as syndicators until economic conditions worsened in 1972. Five

⁸⁶ Mr. Silverstein to Robin Finn of the *New York Times*.

years later, the partnership was dissolved. Mr. Silverstein later blamed the break-up on the divorce of Mendik and his sister. Mendik said that one reason for the split was that Mr. Silverstein was interested in development, which he opposed as a too risky and protracted way of making money. The two established separate partnerships for the syndicated properties, but each continued to hold interests in the properties that the other administered as managing partner. Mendik remained a power in New York real estate until he sold his holdings to Vornado Realty Trust in 1997.

Mr. Silverstein's portfolio in 1978 contained about four million square feet of floor space and included 521, 529, 530, 689, and 711 Fifth Avenue, 44 Wall Street, and a shopping center in Stamford, Connecticut. In 1980 Silverstein Properties Inc., completed a \$25 million renovation of the 33-story office building at 11 West 42nd Street, in collaboration with Tishman Speyer Properties. Also that year, Mr. Silverstein made two major acquisitions in the financial district of lower Manhattan. He purchased 120 Wall Street, remodeling it extensively, and acquired the leasehold to 120 Broadway for a reported \$60 million.

The aforementioned were all existing buildings, but in 1980 Silverstein Properties Inc., also won the right to build a two-million-square-foot building on the last vacant lot of the World Trade Center complex in lower Manhattan. Although connected to the Trade Center plaza by an elevated walkway, it was not part of the original six-building complex. The entrepreneur who one developer later described to Lore Coughlan of *Crain's New York Business* as "the most optimistic man I've ever met, with a riverboat gambler's instinct," started construction of the building which would be known as World Trade Center 7 in 1984 on speculation, having failed to sign on a major tenant. It was completed in 1986. The brokerage firm Drexel Burnham Lambert Inc., agreed to lease the entire 47-story building in 1985 but soon became snarled in an insider-trading scandal and eventually went out of business. In early 1988 the structure was still 87% vacant, but before the year was out Mr. Silverstein leased half the space to Salomon Brothers Inc. It was 80% leased by mid-1990.

WTC7 was built atop the power substation building that supplied much of Downtown Manhattan with electricity. ⁸⁷ Con Edison had built an electrical substation across Vesey Street in 1967. "Atop the substation the developer, Silverstein Properties Inc., built the 47-story, red masonry tower, known as Seven World Trade Center, in 1987." ⁸⁸

In 1989 Silverstein Properties Inc., and General Electric Pension Trust agreed to construct and jointly own a 43-story Embassy Suites hotel. Located just north of Duffy Square, at the northern end of Times Square area, the building was erected in front of

⁸⁷ [<http://www.emporis.com/building/7worldtradecenter-newyorkcity-ny-usa868?nav=building&lng=3&id=114932>]

⁸⁸ [<http://www.wtc.com/about/original-wtc-construction>]

and above the venerable Palace Theater and included huge neon signs on part of the facade. During this period Mr. Silverstein also created, with two other developers, A & S Plaza, a million-square-foot shopping mall at Herald Square on the site of the former flagship Gimbel's department store. They also collaborated to put up the Park Avenue Court residential condominium on East 86th Street, over another former Gimbel's. By this time Mr. Silverstein controlled more than ten million square feet in 13 buildings.

The recession that gripped New York toward the end of the 1980s put a stop to further construction. Some of New York's biggest developers went bankrupt, and Silverstein's personal fortune (estimated at \$375 million in 1988) began to erode. His company lost two Miami office buildings and its shares of the Embassy Suites and A & S Plaza properties to lenders. Another lender purchased the 120 Broadway offices building to settle Mr. Silverstein's debt. In 1991 Silverstein Properties Inc., set aside 20 stories of the 34-floor office building at 120 Wall Street as tax-free headquarters for nonprofit groups that might otherwise leave the city. This program was only moderately successful until 1996, when nonprofits raised their participation in the building from 49,595 to 171,827 square feet. Even the loss of some Silverstein properties had its compensations, according to Croghan, who wrote, "Mr. Silverstein could have fought the lenders' moves to reclaim their buildings. But he did not. As a result, these lenders were willing to keep working with him. For instance, one of the lenders bought the outstanding loan on his building at 530 Fifth Ave., acting as his partner. Another let him continue to manage 120 Broadway, and in 1999 sold the building back to him."

By 1998 Silverstein and his backers were feeling sufficiently confident in downtown Manhattan's business climate to purchase the 52-story office building at 140 Broadway from Leona Helmsley for \$191 million. The building, which dated from 1967, was 59% occupied at this time and needed some \$60 million worth of renovation. Financing was provided by Silverstein's partner in the project, Morgan Stanley Dean Witter & Co.

During the 1980s Silverstein Properties Inc., acquired a major amount of space in a neglected area of midtown, occupied by warehouses and parking lots, west of the developed part of West 42nd Street and north of the new Javits Convention Center on West 34th Street. The slump in business activity, a necessary rezoning, and a subsequent lawsuit prevented him from developing this tract until 1999, when the company began construction of a \$400 million, 1,700-unit rental residential project encompassing the entire block bounded by West 41st and 42nd streets and 11th and 12th avenues, just east of the West Side Highway and the Hudson River. Silverstein moved ahead on this project in the face of opposition by both the city and state, which for a time denied him tax-exempt financing because they wanted the site for an expansion of the convention center.

The first of the two brick-and-glass 40-story towers, 1 River Place, was completed in 2000. Designed with multiple angles and ribbon windows, it offered units with unusual layouts and unobstructed city and river views. Amenities were to include a fitness center with a gymnasium, Olympic-size swimming pool, two outdoor tennis courts, and three sun decks. By April 2001, 600 of the 921 units were rented. Silverstein smoothed his relations with the state in 2000 by agreeing to sell it most of the block between West 39th and 40th streets and 11th and 12th avenues. By this time Silverstein had his eye on the millions of square feet of office and retail space in the World Trade Center complex, which its owner (the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey) was ready to lease for 99 years.

Silverstein had wanted the twin towers for his own as far back as 1987, after finishing his 47-story building across the street, WTC7. "I remember looking up at the towers one day," he told Croghan, "and thinking, that makes my building look like a peanut." To Finn he said, "Here I was with this beautiful building, but when I walked outside I realized it was totally eclipsed by the towers and thought, wouldn't it be wonderful to own that, too? It was a compulsion with me."

Early in 2001, Silverstein and his partner, Los Angeles-based real estate investment trust Westfield America, made a \$3.22 billion bid for the lease. They met the deadline although Silverstein was in a hospital, his pelvis broken by a drunk driver only five days earlier. Soon he learned that the bid had fallen just short of the one made by Steven Roth of Vornado Realty Trust, the biggest owner of commercial real estate in Manhattan. In May, however, the Port Authority, exasperated by Roth's notoriously hard-line negotiating tactics, awarded the lease to Silverstein.

In a Press Release that follows (#101-2001) on July 24, 2001, Governor Pataki (Acting Governor Difrancesco Laud Historic Port Authority) announced their agreement to privatize the WTC.



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GOVERNOR PATAKI, ACTING GOVERNOR DiFRANCESCO LAUD HISTORIC PORT AUTHORITY AGREEMENT TO PRIVATIZE WORLD TRADE CENTER

Date: July 24, 2001

Press Release Number: 101-2001

New York Governor George E. Pataki and New Jersey Acting Governor Donald T. DiFrancesco today hailed the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey's decision to privatize the management and operation of the World Trade Center, a world-renowned icon that for three decades has been New York City's most famous landmark.

Silverstein Properties, Inc., and Westfield America, Inc. will lease the Twin Towers and other portions of the complex in a deal worth approximately \$3.2 billion – the city's richest real estate deal ever and one of the largest privatization initiatives in history.

"From my first days in office, I have pushed hard to privatize the management and operation of the World Trade Center because I believe that government is at its best when it focuses on its core mission. Today, as we make history, we can say: Mission accomplished," Governor Pataki said. "By sharpening the agency's focus on our airports, seaports, bridges and tunnels, the Port Authority can improve services to all its customers and become a stronger economic engine for the entire region, helping the private sector create good jobs and opportunities for our citizens."

Acting Governor DiFrancesco said, "This lease is a victory for the people of our region who depend on the Port Authority to keep transportation strong and trade moving through the metropolitan area. We can all be proud of the Port Authority's role in building the World Trade Center and making it such a success. But now the Port Authority will be able to focus on its primary mission of economic development, and concentrate on such projects as extending the Newark Airport monorail to the Northeast Corridor rail line, purchasing new PATH cars and improving the maritime ports and bridges and tunnels. Now is the right time to privatize and make this region an even stronger center for commerce, transportation and trade." While the Port Authority's 99-year net lease with Silverstein Properties, Inc., and Westfield America, Inc. is worth approximately \$3.2 billion to the Port Authority on a present-value basis, the complex's value to the economy of the region is incalculable. As the site of 40,000 jobs and a stopping point for 150,000 daily visitors, the World Trade Center has an economic and emotional impact that is felt far beyond the complex's 16 acres.

Port Authority Chairman Lewis M. Eisenberg said, "No private developer would have built the World Trade Center when it was proposed nearly four decades ago. It was

simply too vast and risky an undertaking, and even the Port Authority with all its resources faced great opposition. But the agency persevered and constructed a first-class complex, which succeeded in revitalizing Manhattan's downtown real estate market.

"Today marks a new chapter in the World Trade Center's vibrant life, one in which it gains the benefits of private expertise and capital while continuing the public purposes for which it was built. We fully expect that, with this new lease, the World Trade Center will continue to be the most desirable commercial property in New York." Port Authority Vice Chairman Charles A. Gargano said, "The World Trade Center and its Twin Towers are among the handful of instantly recognizable structures on the entire planet, like the Pyramids at Giza or the Great Wall of China. And now this property will be notable not only for its appearance, but also for this unique public-private partnership that has been struck between the Port Authority, Silverstein Properties and Westfield America."

Port Authority Executive Director Neil D. Levin said, "As the Port Authority enters into this historic agreement, it is important to note that the agency will continue to play a significant role in the management of the World Trade Center. For instance, the agency will retain its oversight of the complex's building, fire, environmental and health codes and the integrity of its physical plant. We will continue to protect this outstanding public asset so that it can continue to flourish.

"Under the Port Authority's leadership, the World Trade Center reached near-capacity occupancy rates even as asking rents doubled over the last five years. Meanwhile, dozens of new shops thrived in the complex's transformed retail space – one of the most successful malls in the country. The Port Authority looks forward to sharing in the successes of the Silverstein and Westfield companies as they build upon these accomplishments."

New York State Research Council on Privatization Chairman Ronald S. Lauder said, "By moving moving the World Trade Center off the state inventory and into the free market, off the State inventory and into the free market, Governor Pataki is once again putting taxpayers first. Across his time in office, Governor Pataki has consistently used the power of private enterprise to deliver better services for taxpayers faster and at a lower price. Today's success is the latest and the highest profile example of Governor Pataki's focusing government on what it should be doing and avoiding areas it has no business meddling in. And today, with this multi-billion dollar deal done, hard-working New York taxpayers have 3.2 billion reasons to appreciate Governor Pataki's leadership."

Larry Silverstein, Chief Executive Officer of Silverstein Properties, Inc. said, "I am proud to assume the stewardship of the World Trade Center, one of New York's greatest jewels. We are committed to maintaining the World Trade Center's high standards and building on the fine record established by the Port Authority in operating the property as a first-class office and retail complex." in operating the property as a first-class office and retail complex."

Peter S. Lowy, Chief Executive Officer of Westfield America, Inc. said, "Under the Port Authority's direction, the retail space at the World Trade Center has undergone a renaissance and is now one of the most sought-after retail locations anywhere. Westfield America intends to capitalize on this great opportunity to make the World Trade Center an even more popular destination for employees, residents, shoppers and tourists."

Today's agreement covers One and Two World Center (the Twin Towers), Four and Five World Trade Center (two nine-story office buildings), and approximately 425,000 square feet of retail space. JP Morgan/Chase, Cushman & Wakefield and Milstein

Realty Advisors acted as advisors to the Port Authority.

Three World Trade Center (the WTC Marriott Hotel), Six World Trade Center (the U.S. Customhouse) and Seven World Trade Center (a 47-story office building) are already under long-term leases.

The World Trade Center welcomed its first tenant in December 1970. More than 430 companies from 28 countries lease space in the complex. They are engaged in a wide variety of commercial activities, including banking and finance, insurance, transportation, import, export, freight forwarding, customs brokerage, trade associations and representatives of foreign governments.

end

In retrospect, the auto collision that put Silverstein into the hospital should have served as an omen. Two months after the agreement was enacted, the Towers exploded; hours later, WTC7 imploded. Mayor Rudolph Giuliani had established a \$13 million emergency command center in the latter building, and the installation included a giant, above-ground diesel-oil tank meant to fuel generators that would supply electricity to the 23rd-floor center in case of a power failure. The official theory is that when the fuel was set ablaze by debris from the Twin Towers the fire apparently irreversibly weakened the supports that held the building together.

Nine days after the disaster, Silverstein proposed building four 50-story office buildings in place of the Twin Towers and said he expected also to rebuild WTC7. In a telephone interview reported by Alan J. Wax of Newsday, he said, "It's more economically feasible to do 50-story buildings. The New York City skyline would never be what it was when these towers soared to 110 stories." He said a memorial at the site "is necessary and totally appropriate," but added that not rebuilding the complex would "give a victory to these terrorists who are out to destroy our way of life." Sly mannerism after Silverstein confessed in an interview that he had given the order to pull the building, backed up by Fox News reporter Jeffrey Scott Shapiro's testimony given earlier.

Before long, however, Silverstein was embroiled in controversies with the insurers and with the Lower Manhattan Development Corporation, which was created to coordinate the redevelopment effort. He claimed to have a legal right to rebuild WTC7, using the proceeds of an \$861 million insurance policy and said he intended to build at about the same bulk and dimensions as the original edifice. The land beneath the building belonged to the Port Authority, however, and the insurer refused to say whether it would make the payment or take the case to court, citing the placement of the fuel tank in the building. One member of the development corporation indicated that this body preferred that Silverstein coordinate his effort with an overall plan for the area rather than break ground on the first anniversary of the terrorist attack, as he hoped to do.

Concerning the main complex, Silverstein proposed building a memorial on six acres and constructing the four office towers plus a mall, museum, and performing arts center on the other ten acres. He carried a \$3.55 billion insurance policy on the Twin Towers but claimed to be owed twice that sum because the terrorist assault. He told Finn that it is “a no-brainer. The World Trade Center was responsible for \$47 billion in gross wages in 2000, and unless we get it back, it’s going to decimate the region financially.”

In February of 2002 Silverstein Properties Inc., won \$861 million from Industrial Risk Insurers to rebuild on the site of WTC 7. “Silverstein Properties’ estimated investment in WTC 7 was \$386 million. This building’s collapse resulted in a profit of about \$500 million.”⁸⁹



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⁸⁹ Don Paul, Facing Our Fascist State (p.47).

“The observed collapse time of WTC 7 was 6.5 seconds; that is only half a second longer than it would have taken for the top of the building to fall to the ground in a vacuum, and half a second shorter than the falling time of an apple when air resistance is taken into account. The apple is 6 cm in diameter and weighs 100 g (thereby fulfilling the EU requirements). With the observed collapse time we obtain the resistance factor $n = 0.16$ by using equation (15). The great speed of the collapse and the low value of the resistance factor strongly suggest controlled demolition.”

—Heikki Kurttila
Demolition Engineer and Accident Analyst ⁹⁰

We saw earlier the owner and developer of WTC7; its Construction Manager was Tishman Construction Corporation of New York with design architect from Emery Roth & Sons, P.C. The Structural Consultant was by the Office of Irwin G. Cantor, P.C., with mechanical and electrical consultant being Syska & Hennessy, P.C. Finally, the structural consultant (Con Edison Substation) was Leslie E. Robertson Associates.

The original structure had 47 floors and was 570 feet (174 m) in height. It was clad in a red exterior masonry and had a pedestrian bridge connecting it to the main WTC complex. The Center’s management leased space to financial institutions, insurance companies, and government agencies.

Company	Business Services	Floor(s)	Sq Feet
Salomon Smith Barney	Financial Institutions	GRND,1-6,13,18-46	1202900
Provident Financial Management	Financial Institutions	7,13	9000
American Express Bank International	Financial Institutions	7,8,13	106117
U.S. Secret Service	Government	9,10	85343
Standard Chartered Bank	Financial Institutions	10,13,26,27	111398
Securities & Exchange Commission	Financial Institutions	11,12,13	106117
United States Equal Opportunity Commission	Government	18	N/A
NAIC Securities	Insurance	19	22500
ITT Hartford Insurance Group		19-21	122590

⁹⁰ [http://www.saunalahti.fi/wtc2001/WTC7_collapse_examination.pdf]

First State Management Group, Inc	Insurance	21	4000
Federal Home Loan Bank	Financial Institutions	22	47490
Mayor's Office of Emergency Mgmt	Government	23	45815
Internal Revenue Service Regional Council	Government	24,25	90430

Since an implosion on WTC7 could only happen if a controlled demolition scheme was a built-in feature, we need to investigate where the building was constructed and by whom. As noted by Emporis, which is the world's largest free-to-use Website about buildings, they give us some very vital information. We are told by Emporis that WTC7 was "built atop the power substation building that supplied much of Downtown Manhattan with electricity." ⁹¹ This is where we need to begin the investigation: The power substation.

On the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Website, ⁹² on March 27, 1995, EPA along with the natural gas industry launched a new Natural Gas STAR Program for producers. The new voluntary program promoted profitable methods for reducing methane emissions in the production sector of the industry. A program launching ceremony was held at the EPA/Society of Petroleum Engineers Exploration & Production Environmental Conference in Houston, Texas. During the ceremony, Paul Stolpman, Director of the Office of Atmospheric Programs, honoured the 7 Charter Partners by presenting them with a certificate of participation. The Charter Partners were:

1. Amoco Corporation
2. Chevron USA Production Company
3. FINA Oil & Chemical Company
4. Marathon Oil Company
5. Mobil Oil Corporation Exploration and Producing Division
6. SCANA Petroleum Resources, Inc.
7. Shell Exploration and Production Company

Combined, these companies represented over 20% of all natural gas produced in the United States. Through the years, the American Gas Association (AGA) continued to promote EPA's Natural Gas STAR Program by sponsoring events for both participants and interested parties, and among some keynote companies was Consolidated Edison and their "successful experiences with EPA's STAR Program."

⁹¹ [<http://www.emporis.com/building/7worldtradecenter-newyorkcity-ny-usa868?nav=building&lng=3&id=114932>]

⁹² [<http://www.epa.gov/gasstar/newsroom/getting-results.html>]

The Natural Gas STAR Program was part of the Climate Change Action Plan, announced by ex-president Clinton in October 1993 to reduce U.S. greenhouse gas emissions to 1990 levels by the year 2000. The Natural Gas STAR Program consisted of two initiatives, one focused on the Transmission and Distribution sectors, and the other concentrated on the production and processing sectors. The STAR Program for Transmission and Distribution companies were established in 1993, and the new STAR Program for Producers was launched in March 1995.

When fully implemented in the year 2000, Natural Gas STAR partners projected to recover more than 35 billion cubic feet (bcf) of natural gas per year, worth over \$70 million. This was enough gas to heat 500,000 homes annually. These reductions were also the greenhouse gas equivalent of removing 3 million cars from the nation's roads.

Companies that joined the STAR Program signed a Memorandum of Understanding with EPA, agreeing to implement cost-effective "Best Management Practices" (BMP's) that reduced leaks and losses of natural gas. Partners also encouraged to consider implementation of "additional" BMP's that may have been profitable for their company. Furthermore, EPA provided support for Partners by assisting with program implementation through workshops and newsletters, removing unjustified regulatory barriers, providing Partners with public recognition, and recognizing Partners for prior practices consistent with the program. Additional Natural Gas STAR Partners that came into play as of April 1995 were:

1. Amoco Corporation
2. ANR Pipeline Company
3. Atlanta Gas Light Company
4. Baltimore Gas & Electric Company
5. Bay State Gas Company
6. Brooklyn Union Gas
7. Central Hudson Gas & Electric Corporation
8. Chevron USA Production Company
9. Citizens Gas & Coke Utility
10. Columbia Gas Distribution Companies
11. Columbia Gas of KY, OH, MD, PA Commonwealth Gas Services, Inc.
12. Consolidated Edison Company of New York, Inc.
13. ENRON Corp.
14. Equitable Resources, Inc.
15. FINA Oil & Chemical Company
16. Granite State Gas Transmission, Inc.
17. Great Lakes Gas Transmission Company
18. Long Island Lighting Company

19. Louisville Gas and Electric Company
20. Marathon Oil Company
21. MidCon Texas Pipeline Corporation
22. Mobil Oil Corporation Exploration & Producing Division
23. Natural Gas Pipeline Company of America
24. New York State Electric & Gas Corporation
25. Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation
26. Northern Indiana Public Service Company
27. Northern Utilities
28. Northwest Natural Gas Company
29. Orange and Rockland Utilities, Inc.
30. Pacific Gas and Electric Company
31. Public Service Company of North Carolina, Inc.
32. Rochester Gas & Electric Corp.
33. SCANA Petroleum Resources, Inc.
34. Shell Exploration & Production Company
35. Southern California Gas Company
36. Southern Natural Gas Company
37. Superior Water, Light and Power Company
38. Tenneco Gas
39. Texas Gas Transmission Corporation
40. Transcontinental Gas Pipe Line Corporation
41. UGI Utilities, Inc.
42. Washington Gas
43. Wisconsin Public Service Corporation

Note the companies #12 and #13 in the above list of subsequent partners of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency for the Natural Gas STAR Program:

Number 12 listed is the Consolidated Edison Company of New York, Inc., who were structural consultants for WTC7 and where Silverstein Properties Inc., built the 47-story, red masonry tower, known as Seven World Trade Center, in 1987, “atop Con Edison’s electrical substation” built across Vesey Street in 1967.

Number 13 listed is the very shady ENRON Corporation. Documents tied to cases like Worldcom and ENRON’s \$70 billion California electricity swindle were disintegrated when WTC7 imploded at 5:20 p.m., on September 11, 2001.

We find vital evidence of ENRON ties to the Natural Gas STAR Program which also ties with Con Edison's electrical substation that WTC7 was built on. This can be found at the Natural Gas STAR Program Website for those who wish to read it for themselves.⁹³

There is no documentation in the public domain found which would lead to a direct connection between Silverstein Properties Inc., with ENRON; we tied the former with Con Edison since WTC7 was built upon the latter company's electrical substation. It is only logical Silverstein Properties Inc., had a business tie for the development structure of the building with Con Edison and we have seen on official video interviews over the years the structural consultant of Con Edison Substation (Leslie E. Robertson Associates) give interviews how WTC7 was not built to withstand heat, and hence the building imploded due to heat.

The only connection found on public domain between Silverstein Properties Inc., with ENRON is with John H. Gross (Insurance Recovery & Counseling) who was trial counsel for Silverstein Properties Inc., in its insurance coverage litigation for property damage to the Twin Towers and business interruption resulting from the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks on the World Trade Center. The jury returned a verdict in favour of Silverstein Properties' position that what happened at the World Trade Center were two occurrences. As a result, Silverstein Properties was entitled to payment from its insurance companies of an additional \$1.1 billion. "John Gross also has advised the City of New York on legal issues arising from the September 11 events, and represents JP Morgan Chase in coverage disputes arising out of the fall of **ENRON** and WorldCom."⁹⁴ There is some mention of a connection found on a personal basis of Silverstein and Israeli politicians according to Haaretz.com: "Many Israeli politicians are acquainted in one degree or another with the 70-year-old Silverstein."⁹⁵

Investigators and researchers are strongly advised to rummage up further evidence than what has already been presented in this work. They will find more on the foundations of WTC7 as opposed to trying to prove the building imploded, which has already been proved by Silverstein's testimony, by firefighter testimony, by reporter's testimony, by architects, by engineers, by video footage.

When the proof is found that a controlled demolition scheme had been a built-in feature of the WTC7, since preparing such a controlled demolition we saw on 9/11 would take a few weeks at least, only then can government law enforcement agencies be contacted and presented with the evidence which will go contrary to the NIST reports that the

⁹³ Last updated on Tuesday, September 06, 2011: [<http://www.epa.gov/gasstar/newsroom/getting-results.html>]

⁹⁴ [<http://www.proskauer.com/professionals/john-gross/>]

⁹⁵ [<http://liveweb.archive.org/http://www.haaretz.com/misc/search-results/real-estate-titan-had-just-bought-towers-1.69760>]

building fell due to fire. Anything else is fruitless to be followed; and, will never see the light of day beyond being termed a conspiracy theory.

Let us not forget that the powerful must show they are powerful; it is their weakness. Therefore, somewhere, someone, at some point in the past was involved in a controlled demolition scheme built-in feature for WTC7.